THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SPIRITUALISM.

Extraordinary Ceremonial in the Vicinity of Fort Lee—The Earth Revisited—Grand Conclave of Fleshly Tabernacles and Immortal Essences—Songs of the Undying—Speech by Epimenids and Ballad by Mark Antony—Moses in the Tantrems—The Ghost of Napoleon the First on the Rampage, Etc.

The ceremonials conducted on Friday last in the now haunted neighborhood of Fort Lee, by a company of venerable adherents to the doctrine of earthly and spiritual communion, were of a character so astounding to the average belief of the human mass, that the hesitation of those who were present to reveal them to the world can scarcely be wondered at. We undertake the task with misgivings that are only checked by a supreme sense of duty. The prejudices of the multitude, if they are not at once overcome by this remarkable recital, may fail in the process of solemn reflection which it is certain to engender.

The occasion was a picnic—a term, it is scarcely necessary to state, adopted only to screen the intent of those who were called to participate in the mystic drama of the day. A steamboat transferred the fleshly tenements of these elect from the uncongenial turmoil of the metropolis to the quiet of the bluffs below the Fort. Thence, in a procession formed of seers and sybils hand-in-hand, of youthful *elèves* at gambols, unreproved by skyward-gazing elder eyes, the fateful throng advanced, heralded by the dolor of drums and cymbals, to the heights. As it reached them, the shaking of its faded garments and the stroking backward of its patriarchal lengths of hair, betokened a casting-off of the dust and travail of this sublunary sphere, and an awful preparation for communion with realms beyond.

As the matrons and dignitaries bestowed themselves upon the grass, and listened to catch the sibylline whispers of the breezes in the branches overhead, their visages assumed a corpse-like rigidity, which gradually communicated itself to their bodies and limbs. The occasional movements of the latter at last so resembled those of a skeleton deprived of its usual mechanism as to indicate that vitality had indeed departed from them to become acquainted with its unimprisoned kin. Soon afterwards, the involuntary descent of hats from the uplifted brows of the elders, and the snapping of ribbons, used to confine their ample bonnets by the aged female devotees, disclosed the medium, and permitted even material eyes to view the process through which the soul of the spiritualist quits its unworthy mould!

Bared to the invisibly populous skies, the heads of the conclave round now presented a thrilling aspect. Their myriad hairs, distended and pointing upward, quivered like harp-strings played upon by imperceptible fingers. The beards of the elders, lifted to aid the undistinguishable harmony, veiled their countenances as with a cloud. The tresses of time-worn virgins robbed their temples of the sacred masks that hide decay; and from the brows of men and matrons were elevated and given to the breeze those pitying devices shaped by art from the relics of the departed, to conceal the stinted growth thus displayed by the power of an uncalculating faith.

The physical contortions which presently accompanied this extraordinary manifestation might have excited apprehension in the minds of those who could not fully appreciate their import. The remarks ventured in whispers from the youth of both sexes in congregation upon the lences and among the tree-tops in the vicinity, were painful memorials of an occasion so rife with impressive but unaccepted lessons in transcendental lore.

To the elect, however, this interesting exhibition was the prelude of a joyful and promising crisis, which soon arrived. Arising from a variety of intricate postures—their eyes still upturned in the perpendicular direction of their shuddering looks—the devotees mechanically ranged themselves in line along the sward. A chief stalked slowly forward and faced the solemn battalion. Lifting his voice amid the stillness of the place, he then gave out, after the manner of the antique chorists, the following hymn, verse by verse, which the company sang in the intervals, with the several accompaniments of rising and falling of hands, standing upon one foot alternately, beating their breasts and loins, kneeling, plucking grass and casting it to the winds, and finally the removal and destruction of most of their attire by their teeth and fingers, the males and females being left in a few scant undergarments apiece:—

HYMN OF THE DEVOTEE.

I.

For us no lowly ties are fit:
All worldly hopes are frail
In lottier tabernacles sit
The saints for whom we wail.

Chorus.

Sweet saints for whom we wail,
Dear saints for whom we wail;
Descend and burst these earthly bonds,
O saints for whom we wail!

II.

Her graces, for a sacrifice
Unto a spectre maie,
Each virgin duly keeps, with sighs
That sound without avail.

Chorus.

That sound without avail.
That yearn without avail;
Each virgin rends, with wistful sighs,
Her breast without avail.

III.

We wait—our garments loosed for flight
From out this gloomy vale
With straining eyes to see the light
Beyond this misty pale.

Chorus.

Beyond this misty pale,
Beyond this murky pale;
We strain our eyes to see the light
Beyond this misty pale.

Any attempt to describe the effect which the chanting of this hymn, and the anatomical exhibition attending it, produced upon the surrounding group of spectators, is happily rendered needless by the interest of the astonishing event which succeeded. The outcries of vulgar materialists, the levity of thoughtless youth, were rebuked, in the sight of those permitted to behold, as by a thunderbolt.

To the vision of the latter, a darkening of the heavens, and a dim something in the atmosphere, had given presage of the advent of that unearthly company which suddenly populated the space between the leader and his choristers. And by this vision alone were beheld the folds of an ethereal raiment that descended upon the forms of the earthly votaries, who now bent forward in reverent welcome towards the phantoms that had responded to their call.

These, clad in the spectrums of all garbs worn upon the earth in ancient and modern times, presented a motley and somewhat theatrical appearance, which was enhanced by the complicity of their movements. They paused at last, and became motionless—when one of their number, who seemed, from his reach of beard and the strange glitter of his eye, to embody within himself the remoteness of mystery of an age younger than the earliest earthly chronicle records, stepped forward and pronounced:—

"We have come! Escaped awhile from eternity, we are here to dally for an hour with time. Here, before you, are the dead whom the unfaithful memories of the living have forgotten, but for names that only dwell in history to be traduced and blackened. Here are the philosophers and lawgivers who conquered sophistry and tyranny in the boyhood of the world, and gave the nurselings Liberty and Truth a platform and a shield wherewith to fight the battles of the later years. Here are the rulers who of old sent the cymbal sound of the sword ringing through empires, that the altars of a lost and glorious civilization might be piled with barbaric spoils. And here are the kings and queens and republican chiefs of a nearer time, at whose shouts of Excelsior populations have risen to dull the brightness of later civilization with the rust of brothers' blood. Lycurgus, Socrates, Cæsar, Antony, Brutus, Diogenes, Cataline, Alexander, Napoleon, Washington, Wellington, Richelieu, Cleopatra, Katherine, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth—these, and more, unlike and uncommuning on the earth—are here, a common brotherhood and sisterhood of shadows. They—"

At this juncture, the phantasm of a gaunt Lacedæmonian, which had spectrally seated itself upon a pile of the cast-off clothing of the listening votaries, remarked in Greek, with somewhat discourteous abruptness:

"Remember, Solon, you are neither quisting the Athenians, nor making a speech to the Council of the Four Hundred. Brevity—"

"Brevity be hanged!" was the astounding response in Hebrew of the ghost of Moses. "Let Solon go on, and renew the last expression of that old creature's countenance with the hymn-book. If it wasn't for the absolute miracle of such longevity on earth, I could swear by all the ten commandments that it was she who stole the head of the golden calf after I had broken it in pieces, and used it for the sign of a boarding-house she used to keep at the foot of Mount Sinai. I wish," continued the Prophet, meditatively, "that Aaron were only here to identify her. I have a score to settle with the author of that sacrilege."

"Why," said the essence of Julius Cæsar (who was observed to be fraternally linked, arm in arm, with that of Brutus), "why, my dear Moses, will you persist in harboring malice. Be above it."—the orbs of the speaker bent themselves for an instant, with a peculiar expression, upon his companion—"had some slight cause to be wroth with Brutus. But Brutus and I are friends. Oh, Brutus?"

"Very good friends," murmured the lips of the shadowy Brutus, beneath somewhat downcast eyes.

"And we"—said a softer voice—that of the elder though sprightlier of two magnificently attired female phantoms, who issued, clasped in a sisterly embrace, from the throng, "we bear ill-will no longer. See"—and the tall spectre of Elizabeth turned to gather closer the now half-shaking form beside it—"Mary, is it not so?"

The reply was lost in the noise of a sudden tumult, that arose from the midst of a ghostly multitude. The phantasm of Napoleon Bonaparte was heard shouting for a firebrand, wherewith to make a holocaust of Westminster before nightfall; and that of Abraham Lincoln for a spade to dig the grave of Thaddeus Stevens. The spirit of Frederick the Great vociferated for a club to beat out Bismark's brains; and O'Connell's ethereal jaws shook the spiritual dome with a fierce demand to be let at the throat of General Sweeney for only one precious minute. Other heterogeneous cries mingled with the din, which it required all the argumentative and muscular strength of the ghosts of William Penn and Spartacus to quell.

The origin of the disturbance was found to be concealed in, or rather nearly emptied from, a wonderously beautiful vessel—half pitcher, half tub—which the shade of Epicurus violently accused the immortal part of Thucydides with having smuggled from the celestial bin of the former. The soul of Diogenes, overturning this receptacle with its foot, gazed upon it with a mournful and retrospective expression.

The sad visage of the philosopher attracted the attention of a patriarchal member of the band of devotees, who, scarcely comprehending the exact spiritual meaning of the strange proceedings about them, stood staring for the sequel. This individual, bowing low before the dreaming Diogenes, accosted him nasally thus:—

"Is it possible, then, that the earthly past still has a single charm for the celestial beings who have quited this besotted sphere?"

"Ask," replied the melancholy soul, "the companions whom you see about me, if there is balm in Gilead that can quite efface the pleasures and the pains that they have left behind."

"Too true!" broke in the thrilling tones of the spirit of Epimenides—which appeared to be examining, with some interest, a mass of black hair despoiled from some female cranium and lying in the dust beneath—"Ah!" the tones resumed, "dallying in fruitless commerce with the gods above, what glorious winnings did we of the olden time let slip below?" (A decided flutter among the ranks of attendant devotees.) "What mockeries, pretended to be plucked from their celestial grasp, did we falsely fling to the hungry world as manna from on high. How surely, with hands fateful to generations living and to follow, did we close the shining gates held open to a future beautiful with love and peace for all mankind—but lost!"

The visage of the white-robed and towering phantom here began to glow with premonitory lustre; and the multitude, among whom the band of ardent spiritualists glanced at each other with a queer dismay, pressed close to catch its words:—

"Give back, O God, to men the promise and the bounty of that cycle! Lacking the beacon, *Truth*, they wander—fail. Send down relief! Descend."

"Descend, O Atropos! and clip the years,
And rend the vail of time, and earth and tears
That hides, from patient eyes beneath the sod,
The lineaments of God!

"Atlantean shoulders, that uphold the world:
Fail, for one hour! and let the orb be hurled
Down from this night into the earlier day,
That men may see and pray!—

"That men may seek the prize not lost, as now,
But to be won—renew the broken vow
Of fealty to the truth—the sacrifice
Led on by modern lies!

This impassioned apostrophe, which did not either reassure the bewildered devotees as to the profit of their calling, or hint—any more than the rest of the proceedings—at the gratification of those amorous desires expressed in the hymn which had conjured their celestial visitors to appear among them, was followed by a dismal silence, broken by a sighing monotone from the shade of Anne of Austria, to the effect that Buckingham was "no more!"

"No more? why, here he is at your side," responded the phantom of the handsomest man in England, with a bewitching smile.

"Ah, yes; but I mean no more as *then* we were, or might have been. Alas! the joys, forever departed, that were spurned from duty to a shameless king!"

"Alas!" tearfully murmured the spirit of Antony, whose fingers toyed among the dark, transparent tresses of the Sorceress of the Nile, "we meet no more to bid toe day become and fill the night with revel, Cleopatra, my beloved!"

"No more!"

"And Egypt is desolate."

"Oh!" cried the shadow of the once victorious triumvir, erecting its head and planting its left foot upon a battered beaver shaken from the pinnacle of a white-haired devotee, "give back but the golden hours of a single night for a rehearsal! Backward!" sang the wraith of the conquered conqueror, straining the outlines of the Egyptian harlot to its bosom:—

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your race;
Make the earth young again, just for a space.
Egypt, come back with your beautiful shore!
Float me again up the Nile, as of yore;
Fill me, as once, with the joy that the fair
World gives an emperor! Let your rich hair,
Queen of my soul! bind my brow to your breast;
Fold me to rest, Cleopatra, to rest."

And then in chorus, joined in by all:—

"Clasped in your arms, your proud heart as my lair,
With your dark lashes just sweeping my hair,
Down the dim river we drift towards the west;
Folded to rest, Cleopatra, to rest."

"Over my shoulders, in nights that are gone,
No arms like yours, my queen, ever were thrown,
No love like yours"——

The suppressed shrieks of offended modesty, which had been gradually welling from the hearts to the lips of two or three of the most unprepossessing female adherents to the faith, broke forth at last, drowning the progress of this song. These cries were promptly checked by the majority of the sisters, who, although secretly indignant at the neglect of their own tender wishes evinced in this constant recurrence to antiquated delights, still trusted to prevail upon the charity of some celestial affinity to clasp them in a spiritual and never-ending embrace. With this intent the venerable sisters began to mingle more closely with a throng of possible lovers—the shades of Beau Brummell, Henry Clay, and Oliver Cromwell being among them.

But, in the meanwhile, an appalling catastrophe had been prepared by the crowd of vulgar outsiders, who, lacking the inner vision of those who were observing the supernatural features of the scene, were only conscious of the spectacle of some three hundred elderly people in their underclothes, wandering about and posturing themselves in manners not unlike those described of dervishes and witches in other days. Failing, in all methods adopted, to disturb or arouse these perverse anomalies from their ecstatic trance, the youth among the spectators had devised a selfish resort to while away the hours prior to their awakening.

A huge bowl of punch, transported from a neighboring tavern, had been poised upon a temporary table of logs. Around this source of cheer a conclave, which had drank itself to a becoming pitch of cerebral uncertainty, now clamored for a song. It was at the very moment when the tender and venerable votaries had determined to bring their languishing endeavors to a crisis that a young reveller struck up, in response to this clamor, with a voice outrivalling the bellow of the Bull of Bashan:—

"Hip! hip! hurrah for 'affinities,'
When they are pretty, and witty, and young!
Give us the girls of eighteen for divinities;
Matrons may cleave unto whom they belong!
Fol de rol ido, toorah lay;
Fol riddeleum, riddleum, toorali lay!

"Drink! drink! drain all your glasses dry!
Leave not a heel-tap to flavor the bowl!
Health, wealth, love to all lasses, high
Up or low down—in the body or soul!
Fol de rol ido, toorah lay;
Fol riddleum, riddleum, toorali lay!"

This shocking vocal desecration, although it did not produce, lent its effect to the melancholy crisis that had ensued. The yearning sisters, resolved upon the trial of a hazardous *coup de main*, had flung themselves, with beseeching and poignant cries, bodily upon the bosoms of divers ghostly inamoratas in the shapes of questors, kings, and cardinals—which bosoms, unable to bear the pressure of so much carnal avoirdupois, had incontinently given way before the shock, leaving the yearning sisters to mutter their affectionate vows in the "dull cold ear" of earth. A burst of unearthly laughter filled the air above their sprawling forms; and as they arose indignant and half aroused to a "lower consciousness" by the bruises of their fall, the peals of vulgar mirth and the clamors of a Bacchanalian orgie around them, were mingled in their double sense of hearing with the notes of this sardonic song from their angelic deceivers receding up the skies:—

"The banquet waits
Within the gates;
St. Peter snores between his dragons;
A thousand shades
Of serving-maids
Bend o'er the board with brimming flagons;
The charioteers
Are waiting, dears,
With triple-seated phæton wagons.

"Embark! embark!
The dreamful dark
Creeps fast along the Elysian medows;
It is the hour!
Love's altar-flower,
Despoiled in matrons and in widows—
Is missed the least,
Imagined best,
Among the blissful evening shadows.

"Embark, nor fear;
Youth, beauty, here
Are naught. To every saintly lover
The bashful tones
Of maids and crones
Sound sweet alike as bees in clover,
Whose hath faith
A yearning wraith
Awaits, to clasp her and to prove her."

—*N. Y. World.*

A Good Thing.

From the Rochester Union.

A popular clergyman of this city has lately ceased to be a housekeeper, rented his residence, and gone elsewhere. The party who succeeded to the occupancy has been greatly annoyed by the daily calls of those who come for assistance in various forms. He has at length resorted to a novel expedient, which has served perhaps a double purpose, viz.—first, to relieve him from bores; second, to let the beggars see themselves as others see them. And we may add that he has given the public an insight into what a popular clergyman has to endure. He posted upon his front door a card, upon which the following was written in a hand as plain as the talk itself. The copy which we produce was obtained without the knowledge of the writer thereof:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Dr. —— does not live here. He has moved away from where he lives now, and will not occupy this house again till May 15, 1867.

In consequence of this the present incumbent has decided to suspend the free list. No books, maps, pictures, stationery, or receipts of any kind wanted. No history of the Rebellion, whether written by Greeley or Jeff. Davis. Have no desire to put my name in any subscription book, in order that it may be used for influence. Have no old clothes except those I am now wearing, and the customs of modern society are unfortunately such that I cannot dispense with them. Have no cold pieces, for we cannot get money enough to purchase at one time more than we can eat at one meal; consequently proprietors of boarding-houses will have to look elsewhere for supplies. This house will not be kept as a hotel, and warm meals at all hours will not be furnished. Have not a spear of hay in the barn, or a single oat, and have not taken care of horses since I drove on the canal, which means we have no room for horses or donkeys either.

Have no vacant rooms or beds to spare for agents, colporteurs, traveling ministers, missionaries, teachers, elders, beggars, sponges, leeches, professional bores, seedy students, soldiers, sailors, negroes, freedmen's aid society agents, Rebels, or abolitionists, even though ministers in neighboring towns and cities have told them to be sure and call here.

No money to spare for any of the above individuals, or enterprises which they represent, even though it be for the laudable object of furnishing unborn African children with red flannel night-caps and fine tooth-combs.

In short the minister does not live here now; and "old things have passed away, and all are become new."

AN "AGREEABLE" MURDERER.—A murderer named Joseph Bell, lately executed in Scotland, left a written acc ount of his life, which contained this curious pass age:—

"My mental capacity stands high, especially as regards mathematical calculation. My principal characteristics are agreeableness, both in manner and temperament, and as a whole, though a little dignified, I am sympathizing and hospitable. As an athlete, my physical powers have been called into action against a few of no small importance, both in fistic and pedestrian exercises, in all of which I came off victorious. As a matter of fact, I could lift half a ton, and carry it a distance of sixty yards. For days I could walk at the rate of five and a half miles an hour. I could also run a mile in four and one-half minutes, etc. In the training of the canine breed I greatly excelled, my favorites being dogs bred between the staghound and greyhound. I never failed in bringing these to a knowledge of their work, and could place confidence in their performing their duties with military precision. I strongly maintain my innocence. The satirical and reproachful representations given in the newspapers regarding me are but vague and groundless, and, if not huddled up through motives of selfishness, must be from the pure want of something to fill up space (I hope the latter)."

THIRD EDITION

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The German War—No Official Declaration, but the Blaze Likely to Extend from the Baltic to the Black Sea—The Prussians Occupy Rendsburg, from which the Austrians Retire—Italy Impatient for the Declaration—Napoleon Neutral if National Honor and "Interests" Permit—Sad Effects of Agra & Masterman's London Failure—Overend & Gurney's Liabilities Twenty-three Millions Sterling, Etc.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had almost unanimously adopted the bill for the suppression of religious bodies.

Despatches from Adrise, Bombay, May 29, report cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. 1¼d. Calcutta, May 28, exchange, 2s. 1d.

A Paris journal says the ex-Rebel American Captain Maury has offered the French Government a new torpedo of immense power, invented by him. The letter says Maury has become a naturalized Mexican and is about to be named to a high command in the Mexican navy.

Cholera had broken out at Nantes, France. There were from fifteen to twenty cases daily, though there were but few deaths.

The Governments of Spain and Portugal have agreed to act in common for defence of neutrality in case of European war.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 7th of June. The *Bavaria*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th of June. The *Java*, from New York, arrived at Crookhaven on the morning of the 8th, and at Liverpool on the 9th of June. The *City of Dublin*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at noon of the 9th of June. The steamship *Trspoli* arrived out on the 10th inst.

The War Crisis.

Our telegraphic advices by the *Peruvian*, off Father Point, report the initiation of the great war movement, which has been maturing on the continent of Europe since the close of the last Schleswig-Holstein struggle.

A public meeting at Altona has adopted resolutions thanking Austria for her declaration in the Federal Diet, and expressing the determination of the inhabitants to uphold the right of disposing of their destinies by forming Duchies in the separated German States under the sovereignty of Prince Augustenberg.

The Frankfort Diet, on the 6th of June, adopted resolutions for the neutralization of the Federal fortresses at Rastadt and Re-tedt and the withdrawal of Austrian and Prussian contingents in those places to Frankfort.

The London *Times* of the 7th of June remarks:—"Now the great tempest is rolling round to the point where the first wrong was done. It is all for Holstein that Silesia is menaced; but it is terrible to think how the storm may spread. In the rear of Italy stands France, and in the rear of Austria stands Russia. It is even said that the design of Italy against the Adriatic provinces of Austria have suggested some political concern between the Emperor and the Sultan; nor does anybody seem to doubt that the war which begins upon the Baltic may extend to the Black Sea."

The steamship China, at Halifax, continues our telegraphic narrative of events thus: The indications that war will soon break out are (June 9) increasing.

The entry of the Prussians into Holstein is regarded by some as a virtual commencement of the war.

The *Neue Fremdenblatt* asserts that Austria regards such entry as a breach of the Gastein Convention, and the forcible occupation of Holstein as a *casus belli*.

The Duke de Grammont had gone from Paris to Vienna, and his mission is said to be a *last effort* for conciliation. He had a conference with Count Mensdorff and an audience with the Emperor of Austria.

Mensdorff is stated to have positively maintained the grounds of the Austrian reply to the invitation to the conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th of June, on going into committee on the Reform bill, Lord Stanley attempted a surprise by moving that the clause reducing the county franchise be postponed till after the settlement of the redistribution of the seats. After a debate, in which Messrs Bright and Gladstone strongly denounced the evasive tactics of the opposition, the motion was rejected by 287 to 260; Government majority 27. Mr. Walpole then moved an amendment making the county franchise twenty instead of fourteen pounds rental. This was defeated by 297 to 288. Government majority 14. These Government victories received great cheering.

The persistent attempts of the opposition to defeat the bill by indirect attacks were loudly denounced, especially by the Liberal journals, which contend that in a fair fight the Reform bul conservatives have no chance.

The House of Commons voted an increase of the annuity of Princess Mary, of Cambridge, on her marriage, from £3000 to £5000 a year.

In the House of Commons (June 8) the Reform bill was to have been considered, but the opposition staved it off by numerous speeches on various important topics.

The Money Crisis.

By the *China* we are informed from London that financial affairs are favorable.

The Bank of England returns, large gold arrivals from America and the consequent certainty of an early reduction of the rate of discount, gave increased firmness to funds, and Consols are advancing.

The discount demand continued rather active. The bank rate is ten; but first-class paper is taken at nine in open market.

Measures are in progress for the re-establishment of the Consolidated Bank.

Hope is also entertained of a partial resuscitation of Agra & Masterman's bank. The suspension of the latter bank created a painful sensation, and the instances of ruin caused by it are said to exceed in number and severity those from any single calamity of the same nature. A number of families of Indian officers had all their savings invested in its shares. The break-down of the bank is attributed to the persistent attacks of speculators in shares, whose proceedings are loudly denounced, and steps were being taken on the Stock Exchange to check the operations of the gang, whose proceedings are calculated to overthrow any bank against which they may be directed.

The Stock Exchange Committee, by fifteen to twelve, resolved to make no alteration in the mode of dealing with bank shares. A general meeting of the members was to be held on the subject.

An official statement of Overend & Gurney's affairs shows but little prospect of the shareholders getting back much of their million and a half of the paid-up capital. The direct liabilities are nearly £14 500,000 sterling, exclusive of £8,800,000 of contingent liabilities on bills in the hands of customers.

Hawkes, Whitford & Co., private bankers at St. Colomb and Falmouth, have suspended. The liabilities are estimated at £200.000 sterling.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a further large increase of 59 250 000 francs in cash.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th of June was quiet and steady. Rentes, 62f. 90c.

Miscellaneous.

The cholera continues its ravages in Holland. The last weekly return from Rotterdam shows eighty-five cases—fifty-five proving fatal—in the principal cities.

There had been rumors that Turkish troops had crossed the Danube, and come in collision with the Roumanians; that reinforcements had left Bucharest, and that the Hospodar would take command. But they lack confirmation; but it is asserted that energetic measures are progressing in the principalities, and that Hospodar had assumed command of 30,000 men.

SHANGHAEI, May 7.—The Imperial troops are again victorious over the Rebels in the North.

Tea quiet. The Silk market had closed. Exchange 6s. 5d. Freight 70.

HONG-KONG, May 13.—Exchange 4s. 5d. Arrangements are making at Japan most favorable to commerce.

MELBOURNE, April 25.—The McCulloch Government have returned to office. The tariff bill had been introduced, amended, and passed both Houses. The trade of the colonies was generally active.

The May mails from places on the West Coast of Africa have arrived. The news is unimportant.

—Auber is composing an opera for Mad'lle Patti, which will be brought out at the Paris Italian Opera next winter. Mons. Victorien Sardou is writing the "book," which will be done into Italian.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Two Authentic Cases Reported Yesterday, but No Deaths—The General Health of the City Remarkably Good.

Only two well authenticated cases of cholera have occurred in this city since our last report. Rumors concerning the disease, however, came to the Board of Health from every quarter, but for the most part they were unfounded. The positive information in regard to the spread of the infection—if it should really spread in spite of the efforts made to arrest it—which will be given to the public daily from authentic sources, will be all that is necessary to allay any alarm the appearance of the disease may arouse. The Board of Health has determined upon this course, so that the public may know, every day, precisely what occurs, and hope by this means to suppress exaggerated rumors. This plan has been adopted upon mature deliberation, and we therefore warn our readers to place no reliance whatever upon mere reports, but to trust the statements we shall make daily from the records in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The health authorities, through the police and their Sanitary Inspectors, have made such arrangements as will give them trustworthy information from every part of the city; and to the end that all patients of this kind may be treated promptly, they urge citizens to make such cases as come under their immediate notice known at once to the nearest police station—a circumstance that will insure medical aid and sanitary assistance in many cases even before the regular family physician can be found. The plan of action which has been already detailed in the *Tribune* will be carried out in every instance.

A house has been rented in Mulberry street, near the headquarters of the Board, in which to store disinfectants of all kinds, to be sent to any part of the city as soon as that body shall be notified by the police telegraph in regard to the place where they may be needed. The energy already displayed will be continued, or, if necessary, increased, according to the exigencies that may arise from time to time. Relying upon this body and the statements they authorize, there will be none of that fear which arises from ignorance of events, and none of that alarm which, in such cases, flying or unfounded rumors always create.

EFFECTS OF THE POISON YESTERDAY.

Honora O'Connor, at No. 27 Monroe street, was seized yesterday morning with those unmistakable symptoms that always characterize the disease. The patient is a child eight years of age, and contracted the disease from some cause as yet unknown. Medical aid was promptly called, an Inspector was sent to take charge of the premises, and at 5 o'clock last evening hopes were entertained that the case would not prove fatal.

About the same hour, William Peters, residing at No. 698 Water street, was attacked by the disease. This is but a short distance from the house already fatally visited in the case of Robert Gilbert, which was detailed yesterday morning. News from the patient was at once sent to the office of the Board of Health, and the same prompt and efficient measures will in all probability save the life of this patient.

THE GENERAL HEALTH OF THE CITY.

In the meantime, the general health of the city remains remarkably good. The deaths during the week ending last Saturday, including six from cholera and thirty-six in the public institutions, only amount to 363, being a decrease of thirty as compared with the previous week. The deaths from zymotic diseases, however, increased to 100, being 24 more than during the week previous. The causes for this increase are not obvious from the naked number, but will doubtless be found when each case comes to be specially examined and the locality in which it occurred inspected.

EXEGETICAL.

The premises occupied by Robert Gilbert, and in which he died on Saturday afternoon, were disinfected at midnight, eight hours after his death, instead of seventeen hours, as we stated yesterday morning. The inquiry for disinfectants at the headquarters of the Board of Health on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock was for a different article to be used in the same place—a fact which suggests to our mind the thought that none had previously been used.

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.

A despatch from Baltimore, under date of June 18 (yesterday), says that a man named William Howard, forty-four years of age, and a resident of that city, died at the Infirmary at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He left this city on Saturday morning, and was placed under the best of medical treatment immediately upon his arrival; but his physicians were unable to arrest the disease.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SPEECH OF GENERAL LONGSTREET IN NACHITOCHES.—Lieutenant-General J. B. Longstreet being serenaded recently in Nachitoches, replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen:—I have no platform upon which to address you. If I approach Mr. Johnson, I am called a traitor; if towards the radicals, I am called a Rebel; therefore I must be content to remain on the fence. I thank you, gentlemen, for your sweet music, and you, Mr. Orator, for the distinguished compliment you have paid me, and the manes of those noble patriots who have fallen for their country. We will ever cherish their memory with honor and pride. I am, gentlemen, but an humble citizen, in fact, only a prisoner of war on parole, and must be content with only looking on the changes that are now taking place in our land, and my voice must restrain itself until such time as when we will once more enjoy those rights and privileges as of yore. Again, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the honor you have paid me, which, I assure you, is duly appreciated."

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean reappeared in London May 17, after three years' absence, as "Cardinal Wolsey" and "Queen Katharine," in *King Henry VIII.* They had an immense audience at the Princess, and a brilliant reception. After the curtain had fallen, Mr. Kean and his wife were called, and Mr. Kean responded in this little speech:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I would fain say a few words, but my strong emotion quite overpowers me. During our three years' absence we have travelled thousands of miles, and have been exposed to many dangers by land and by sea; but in storm or sunshine, in the hour of peril or in the day of success, one thought has ever been present to my wife and myself, and that thought was home—home, the residence of the heart. With the blessing of Providence we find ourselves again in England, and on the very spot of my past and well-loved labors, surrounded by kind and dear friends, whose affectionate greeting makes us indeed feel that we are once more at home.

—Professor Brot said in his last lecture at Boston, on Saturday, that flour should never be kept in barrels or boxes, but in cloth bags, and this mode of keeping is all that makes European flour better than American. Horseflesh, he said, was inferior to beef, though there are efforts being made to introduce its use into France on account of its cheapness. It has been eaten at the great banquets, for example, but never a pound of it has been sold.

—A young girl, named Molly Mohan, accompanied one of the Fenian regiments from Wisconsin to the field as its "daughter." She is sixteen years old, the daughter of a Union soldier, who died of wounds received at the battle of South Mountain. She is said to be highly educated. She wears a short woolen dress and trowsers, on which is embroidered the Irish harp.

—Ole Bull was giving concerts in Russia with great success at the time when he was deplored as having died at Quebec.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

The Stock Market continues very dull, with the exception of Government bonds, which are in demand at a further advance. 10-40s sold at 96½, an advance of ¼; and 7·30s at 102½, an advance of ¼; 103½ was bid for 5-20s; and 110¼ for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are quiet. New City 6s sold at 97.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Catawisca preferred sold at 25½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; Reading at 54½@54¾, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 38½ for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 18½@19, a slight advance; 86 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; 39 for Union; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand for investment, at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124; 140 was bid for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 53½ for Commercial; 90½ for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 50 for Penn Township; 52½ for Girard; 80 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 64 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 50 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares are firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57¾, an advance of ¼. 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 54½ for Delaware Division.

Gold continues excited—opening at 157, fell off, and sold at 155 at 10½ o'clock; 154 at 11; 149½ at 12 M.; and 151 at 1 P. M., a decline of 6½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The money market is easy, and call loans are abundant at 4@5 per cent. In commercial paper no change; best names selling at 5@5½, and good at 6@6½ per cent. The bank statement shows a large loss of gold and an increase of legal tenders. The loans are reduced slightly."

—The *China* at Halifax, with London dates to the 9th, brings the following quotations:—Consols closed at 86@86¾ Five-twenties, 64¼@64½; Illinois Central shares, 75@76; Erie shares, 40½@40¾.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of June 16 says:—

"Some of the banks gained in currency to-day, and the under-current in the Money Market indicated an easier feeling; but the discount movement continued to show a close market, and rates of interest were firm at 10@12 per cent. in the regular way. With the plethora of capital in the East, the Western markets must soon ease up. The wool crop is now moving, and this will draw into the channels of trade a large amount of currency. Aside from wool, however, this section of the country has very little produce to ship to the seaboard. Ohio has been for some time importing wheat and hog products are, on an average, as high here as at New York. Our dealers are finding a Southern market for their stock, and while prices at New Orleans are maintained, but little attention will be paid to New York prices."

—The Chicago *Tribune*, June 16, remarks:—

"The banks to-day were moderately well supplied with currency, and the Money Market was less stringent than for some days past, but it is nevertheless close, and borrowers have some difficulty in getting good paper discounted. The bankers are acting cautiously, and at present they are inclined to contract their discount lines rather than to extend. The bank rate of discount is steady, at 10 per cent. per annum; but the street rates rule firm at 1@1½ per cent. per month. The demand for Eastern exchange to-day was quite active, and we have to report a better feeling among holders, and a firmer market. There was a fair supply at the various banks, but owing to an increased supply of currency there were but few sellers below par. A few round lots were sold among bankers at 1-10 discount, but the counter rates were steady at ⅛@1-10 discount, buying, and par, selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$700 City 6s m d b..	97	100 sh Read.....s30	54½
$2500 U S 7.30s Aug	102½	100 sh do.....	54·56
$1000 C & A 6s 89..c	93	32sh do.....	54½
100 sh Cat pf.....s10	25½	1 sh F and M. Bk.	124
100 sh Leh. Nav s5wn	57½	100 sh Ph & E.....	31
61 sh Penna R...its	55	100 sh Black Heath .	4
145 sh do.....2d	55		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	149	149½
American Silver, 4s and 5s.....	142	144
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	12¼	12⅝
" " July, 1864....	12	12⅛
" " August, 1864....	11¼	11⅝
" " October, 1864....	10	10⅜
" " Dec., 1864....	9	9⅜
" " May, 1865....	7½	8
" " August, 1865....	6¼	6½
" " Sept., 1865....	5¼	6
" " October 1865....	5¼	5½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 19.—There is a fair trade doing in Flour for the supply of the home trade, at full prices but there is no inquiry for shipment. About 3000 bbls. were disposed of, mostly Northwestern extra family, at $11·50@12 50; and small lots of superfine at $8·25@9 25; extras at $9@10; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $12@13·75, including 400 bbls. at the latter rate; and fancy brands at higher rates, according to quality. Rye Flour is in demand, and prices have advanced; sales of 200 bbls. at $6 50@6·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, owing to the absence of supplies. We quote common and choice Pennsylvania red at $2 40@3 10; 1000 bush. spring wheat at $2 50; white ranges from $3 20@3 35. In Rye but little doing; Pennsylvania is held at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, but the offerings are very small; sales of 500 bushels yellow at $1 05, in the cars; and 3500 bushels mixed

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Gold, 164.

From the Tribune.

The specie exported on freight from this port and Boston within the last five weeks sums up as follows:—

Week ending May 19	$8,763,295
Week ending May 26	11,354,840
Week ending June 2	6,873,278
Week ending June 9	5,835,300
Week ending June 16	6,153,199
Total, five weeks	$38,979,912

None will doubt that our total export of gold and silver for these five weeks has exceeded our imports by at least forty millions of dollars.

During these weeks the premium on gold has worked steadily upward from 29¼ to 64, which was the closing rate last evening.

This rise involves dearer bread for the laborer's children, scantier or shabbier clothing for the farmer's wife and daughters. It reduces by nearly a quarter the actual compensation of every man in the United States who is at work by the year or month at a fixed salary or rate of wages. It involves more brokerage and stock gambling, with less wheat growing and pork packing. Already it is cheaper for our publishers to have their books printed in London than at home; very soon, orders will go out to London and Paris for the made-up clothing of our families. How long this can go on without involving us in general bankrupcy, we will not say; but the end is inevitable.

"Increase the tariff," say thousands; and we heartily agree with them. Increase the tariff promptly and heavily, so as to stop the importation of millions on millions' worth of metals and fabrics, knickknacks and gewgaws, that we should either make at home or do without. If the duty on every article which we can make at home—that is, every one which could be made here with as little labor as elsewhere—were doubled this day, it would be a blessed thing for our country and every part of it.

But it is idle to stop leaks in one side of the ship and leave a chasm or rift in the other. We must contract our currency—contract it sharply and largely—or protection will prove of no avail. The blindness or madness on this point of the Pennsylvanians in Congress passes all bounds of credibility. We cannot comprehend them, and have given up the attempt.

Gentlemen in Congress! most of you will ere long meet the laborers for wages at the polls. If you think 60 or 70 per cent. premium on gold, with inevitably corresponding prices for food and clothing, will commend you to their favor, you are wofully in error. We entreat you not to leave Washington without giving the Secretary of the Treasury all the power to contract and to fund that he will accept. You cannot afford to leave matters as they are; and—what is of far more consequence—the country cannot afford it. Be wise in time!

War in Europe—Its Effect Upon This Country.

From the Times.

Of course, those who talked of the efficacy of a Congress as an agency for averting the threatened hostilities, assail the course of Austria in refusing to be a party to its deliberations. Having affirmed the value of diplomacy as a peacemaker between nations prepared for war, they are bound to condemn the power whose decision leaves no visible alternative but a resort to arms. And yet these complainants against Austria beg the whole question. They assume the probability of peace as the result of a Conference, and on this hypothesis construct their argument. But suppose the probability to lie in the opposite direction—what then? Suppose, as may fairly be supposed, than an assemblage of diplomatists at Paris, now, ended as did the Conference which sat in London on the Danish question, and as every Conference held in similar circumstances has ended, during the lifetime of the present generation—what then becomes of the obstinacy, the guilt, the madness of Austria? Does not her refusal to participate in a proceeding which, judged by modern example, could hardly be otherwise than futile, assume the aspect of wisdom and dignity? For, if there is to be war, the sooner it comes the better for Austria. Her preparations are in advance of Prussia, and vastly more complete than those of Italy; so that delay would inure to the advantage of her antagonists. Besides, her finances, already reputed bankrupt, cannot bear up indefinitely under an unproductive strain; she must fight soon or disarm, and to her, just now, the former would be the preferable event. Her forces may not be able to advance further into Italy without provoking French interference, but as against Prussia there need be no such restraint.

From another point of view the policy of Austria is reasonable enough. Of what possible avail can be a Congress unless the basis of discussion be settled beforehand? Austria asked not only that it should be settled, but that it should be settled on a principle applicable alike to each of the powers preparing for war. As explained by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, Austria required an assurance that "all the powers which were to take part in the projected conference should be ready to renounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquility;" not an extravagant request surely, or one to which the promoters of a Conference really intended to promote general as opposed to local or dynastic interests would be likely to object. The fact that the condition thus proposed has led to the abandonment of the project, is *prima facia* evidence of its sinister origin.

It implies either that the Conference would be at liberty to revise everything, which means to unsettle everything, or that Prussia and Italy were to be permitted to seek a "territorial augmentation of power" with no possibility of assigning to Austria an equivalent. While, then, the traditional policy of Austria can have few admirers on a republican continent, let us be so far just as to admit the seeming equity of the ground upon which her statesmen stand in relation to the proposed Conference. They may have incurred the immediate responsibility of precipitating war, but only the superficial observer can be deceived by the hollow lamentations in which the pro-Prussian press are indulging on the subject. Austria will indeed have responsibility to bear, but at least it must be shared to the fullest extent by Prussia.

Removed from all but remote danger of being dragged into the conflict, England is inclined to calculate only the chances in their relation to trade and finance. Whether the expectation that good instead of evil will accrue, since the existing uncertainty will be terminated, is certainly open to debate. The influences at work are too many and too deeply seated to encourage a very sanguine feeling, though after all there may be business sagacity in a suggestion which implies the absence of any very formidable source of financial difficulty.

And on this side of the Atlantic what may be looked for as a consequence of the war which, to all human judgment, is inevitable? Temporary inconvenience there may be—a necessity for caution there unquestionably is; but as yet it is difficult to trace anything likely to produce extended difficulty. There may be a slight drain for gold; amidst the panic which almost always accompanies the outbreak of hostilities, there may be damage to the European value of our securities; there may be a possible return of considerable amounts from Germany, where a disposition to hoard will soon be visible. But these are probabilities which should occasion nothing like alarm. Any depreciation of our securities abroad will be temporary, and will be followed by a rebound when the first flush of alarm shall have passed away. And for other inconveniences or even losses we shall have solid compensation in the impetus which war cannot fail to give to emigration hitherward. At the same time, it is clear that much depends upon the course taken by those whose doings influence transactions, whether in goods, gold, or stocks. This is not a time for blind and reckless speculation, and he who would at this moment promote it is doing his utmost to hasten and intensify disaster. The conservatism which should control our politics is in times like these needed most urgently in our exchanges, our marts, and in the arrangements of every business man. With prudence, we shall witness the conflict from afar, not only uninjured, but ultimately benefited. But all depends upon prudence.

The European Question in a Revolutionary Point of View.

From the Herald.

The cause of republicanism in Europe has unquestionably much to gain from the war which is now impending. Its progress had been impeded by a variety of influences, among which the most prominent were the success of Napoleon's foreign and domestic policy, and the Rebellion in this country. With the blunders, however, committed by the Emperor in connection with Mexico, and the triumph of our Government over the dangers by which it was assailed, the hopes of the European republicans began to revive. In the results of the one they found ground for the belief that the popular prestige of Napoleon had become weakened, while in the other they obtained a practical demonstration of the force and value of the principles to which they attach their faith.

Unquestionably the magnificent spectacle of courage, hopefulness, and resolution presented by the American people throughout the late struggle won them many admirers outside of the republican ranks, but without success it would have failed to have gained them as converts. In proportion to the magnitude of that success has been the effect of the reaction. Those who were partisans of monarchical forms, as offering the only sure guarantees of stability, have had their faith shaken, while those who were wavering between the two systems have frankly gone over to the republican. What, therefore, at one time seemed destined to discourage and suspend the progress of democratic ideas in Europe has, in reality, given them an impetus which a quarter of a century of quiet working would have failed to impart to them.

In the war which is about to commence, republicanism finds fresh grounds for hopefulness and rejoicing. With suicidal blindness the Governments which are its most formidable obstacles are rushing on to their destruction. The magnitude of their armaments, so far from being a source of discouragement, is, in reality, that on which the European democracy places most dependence for the success of its aspirations. Its leaders know that so long as the theory of the balance of power is adhered to and maintained, there will be but little chance for the success of their schemes. Let it be disturbed or broken up, and they will begin to make their power felt. Already we see in Italy and in Hungary the republican element appealed to for support. Let the European democrats only be true to the cause, and refuse to allow themselves to be made use of by distressed despotisms, and they will by-and-by have the game in their own hands.

During the war their attitude should be one simply of preparation and watchfulness. It is when the period of exhaustion sets in after a prolonged and desperate struggle that they can best attain their ends. All the Governments of Europe, constitutional as well as despotic, are trembling at the prospect that awaits them. Staggering under a weight of debt that has become intolerable to their people, the enormous additions that will be made to it by the cost of a general war will bring them into a condition of hopeless bankruptcy, and in its train, as we all know, follows revolution.

England flatters herself that she may escape these dangers, but it is doubtful. In abdicating her functions as a first-class power, and refusing to take her share in an effort to maintain the public peace, she invites and will unquestionably provoke aggression. The pusillanimous course she is pursuing has been prompted by the selfish fears of her aristocracy. They are apprehensive that any further addition to a debt which keeps three-fourths of her population in a condition bordering on pauperism will bring about revolution, and a consequent loss of their privileges. One would suppose that, moved by such fears, they would be disposed, by a relaxation of the restrictions in the elective franchise, to conciliate, as far as possible, the good-will of the masses. With a blindness only equal to that which is impelling the European despots into a suicidal struggle, they refuse to concede to the people, whom they fear, the moderate concessions which they ask. It is needless for us to dwell on the results of such an infatuated policy.

Suffice it to say that it will serve to hasten the sacrifices which they would postpone. Let Great Britain become involved in these complications—an event almost certain—and her condition at home will be anything but secure. With Ireland possessing the elements of a formidable insurrectionary organization, with the English working classes discontented and enraged at the defeat of their demands for an extension of the franchise, and with Canada calling loudly for protection against Fenian raids, she will not find her people disposed to put up much longer with a system of government which neither assures respect abroad nor happiness or security at home. Of all the countries of Europe there is not one, perhaps, that is riper for revolution than England. She might escape it by the prudence and generosity of her ruling classes; but, judging from their course on the Reform bill and the Irish Church question, we are justified in saying that she will, in all probability, take the lead in the vital political changes which the approaching war is likely to bring about.

Jefferson Davis.

From the World.

The treatment of Mr. Davis at Fortress Monroe, as detailed in the new book by the surgeon on duty at that post, will be a topic of censure on the other side of the Atlantic, and wherever, on this side, the sentiment of humanity to the fallen is accompanied by moral courage. If, in this long confinement, there had been no violation of the ordinary decencies of a detention previous to trial, there would still be just grounds of complaint. These were so cogently presented by the *Tribune* in connection with the question of bail, that we will make no attempt to fortify them, deeming it more seasonable at present, to restrict our remarks to the "secrets of the prison-house," unfolded in Doctor Craven's book.

The legality of Mr. Davis' confinement is obviously a distinct question from the legality of the persistent tortures inflicted on him. Detention in custody is a means of securing a prisoner until a court can pass upon his guilt. Any severity or torment not required for his safe-keeping, is not only unauthorized by law, but is a usurpation of the functions of the jury and court. It assumes his guilt; but if guilt may be assumed beforehand, the trial is a mockery. It determines the nature of his punishment; but the punishment of all crimes is fixed by the law, it must be declared, in each particular case, by the sentence of a judge, and can be inflicted only *after* the sentence.

There is only one theory on which the tortures inflicted on Mr. Davis can by any possibility be justified, and that is a theory which has only a seeming application to his case. It may be claimed, and, in point of fact, is claimed, that Mr. Davis is a prisoner of war. It is not denied that there may be cases in which prisoners of war may be subjected to torture, under the laws of retaliation. If, while a war is still pending, wanton suffering is inflicted on prisoners by one side, the other may retaliate in kind as a means of putting a stop to such barbarity. But the torture of Mr. Davis for the sufferings of our prisoners at Andersonville does not come under that rule. Retaliation in war is oftener threatened than put in practice, the humanity of the threatener generally revolting against the execution of his threat. It is never inflicted as a punishment, but only as a means of prevention. If our Government had judged retaliation properly, the time for resorting to it was while our prisoners were in Rebel hands, to procure a mitigation of their miseries. Retaliation after their release is only so much wanton cruelty, since it can have none of the preventive effect which alone justifies retaliation.

It is as absurd and atrocious to retaliate on Jefferson Davis the sufferings of the Union prisoners at Andersonville, as it would have been in the British Government to have tortured Napoleon Bonaparte for his treatment of British prisoners. That illustrious captive complained, and French historians have never ceased to repeat the complaints, of the usage he received at St. Helena. But it differed from what Mr. Davis has experienced at Fortress Monroe, as a sick-chamber differs from a pest-house, or as a modern excommunication differs from the Spanish Inquisition. The general spirit in which the British Government professed to act may be gathered from the following official directions of Lord Bathurst: — "In committing so important a trust to British officers, the Prince Regent is sensible that it is not necessary" (note this expression, "not necessary," a clear implication that the ordinary principles of soldierly honor sufficed to prevent hard treatment of the prostrate; of which examples may be found in Grant's terms to Lee, Sherman's to Johnston, and the whole military life of General Scott), "not necessary to impress upon them his anxious desire that no greater measure of severity in respect to confinement or restriction be imposed than what is deemed necessary for the faithful discharge of that duty which the Admiral, as well as the Governor of St. Helena, must ever keep in mind—the perfect security of General Bonaparte's person. Whatever, consistent with this great object, can be allowed in the shape of indulgence, his Royal Highness is confident will willingly be shown to the General."

If Sir Hudson Lowe did not always act in the humane and considerate spirit here inculcated, these instructions at least show in what light the British Government thought it due to its character to appear before the world. The British version of his actual treatment, condensed by the Tory historian, Alison, is, in the main, true:—

"But while all must regret that it should have been necessary, under any circumstances, to act with even seeming harshness towards so great a man, yet justice can see nothing to condemn in the conduct of the British Government, whatever it may do as to want of courtesy in the Governor of the Island. It was indispensable to the peace of the world to prevent his escape; and the expedition from Elba had shown that no reliance could be placed upon either his professions or his treaties. Detention and secure custody were, therefore, unavoidable, and every comfort consistent with these objects was afforded him by the British Government. He was allowed the society of the friends who had accompanied him in his exile; he had books in abundance to amuse his leisure hours; champagne and burgundy were his daily beverage; and the bill of fare of his table, which is given by Las Casas as a proof of the severity of the British Government, would be thought the height of luxury by most persons in a state of liberty."

The nearest resemblance (and the distance is infinite!) to any such personal indignity as was practiced upon Mr. Davis by putting him in irons, was the French fiction, invented by Count Montholon, and repeated by Thiers, respecting the demand that Napoleon, soon after he went on board the *Bellerophon*, should surrender his sword. The story, as told by Montholon, is like the prologue to a tragedy. Lord Keith, as the lively imagination of Montholon represented it, said to Napoleon in a voice stifled with emotion, "England demands your sword." The Emperor, with a convulsive movement, put his hand on the hilt. The terrible expression of his countenance was his only reply. His expression never appeared more awful, more superhuman. The old Admiral cowered; his great figure seemed to collapse; his head, whitened by years, fell upon his breast, like that of a culprit humiliated before his condemnation. The Emperor kept his sword. The good taste of Thiers avoids the melo-dramatic tone of this description, but he conveys the idea that Napoleon would have done execution with his sword sooner than have surrendered it, and have sacrificed his life on the spot, making the weapon a costly trophy to its captors. English writers have pronounced Montholon's story a "pure fiction;" but the French recital and the English denial equally assume that depriving the fallen warrior of his weapon would have been, under the circumstances, an unwarrantable indignity; the sword being worn, not as a weapon, but as a badge or personal ornament. Compare this story with the hideous scene described by Doctor Craven of the brutal overpowering by soldiers and blacksmiths, of Mr. Davis' frantic resistance to be put in irons, and then judge between the two sets of notions as to what is allowable in the treatment of such prisoners.

Mr. Davis is regarded as less a monster, by our people, than Napoleon was by the English during the greater part of his career. The massacre at Jaffa, the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, and other atrocities charged upon Napoleon, have no parallel in anything ever done by Mr. Davis, who, in the character of a belligerent, committed no crimes, any further than the war itself was a crime. His mistake, and that of his confederates, was in supposing that the allegiance they owned to their States was superior to the allegiance due to the Federal Government. If this doctrine were *true*, it would absolve them from guilt. That they *believed* it true nobody doubts; and though this belief repairs no mischief, it should mitigate the usual condemnation pronounced upon men who were rather deluded than intentionally disloyal.

But when we come round to this question of disloyalty, it is apparent that if Mr. Davis is held as a traitor, retaliatory torture cannot be inflicted on him as a prisoner of war, even if belligerency had not ended, or even if retrospective vengeance were one of the rights of war. As a traitor, he has the right of every criminal—the right to a speedy and impartial trial, and to exemption from any punishment but detention till after a judicial sentence. To pretend that the tortures and indignities inflicted on Mr. Davis were necessary to prevent his escape, is preposterous. Did Stanton suppose a broken old man would gnaw through massive stone walls and heavy iron grates with his teeth, that he thought it necessary to chain him? The impression made by Doctor Craven's book abroad will be most unfavorable to our national character, and will be almost as unjust as unfavorable, since what is discreditable in its contents was the work of the single base mind at the head of the War Department.

The Exploded European Congress.

From the Daily News.

The faint hopes of peace in Europe, to which the announcement that a Conference had been called by the neutral powers had given rise, have been proved fallacious by the abandonment of the proposed Congress, owing, ostensibility, to the refusal of Austria to join it unless guarantees were given beforehand that no power represented in it should gain any territorial aggrandizement through its action. Under these circumstances it is argued that Austria is responsible for the war that now seems inevitable—and which possibly, at this writing, is in progress—and is charged with being the disturber of Europe. But the circumstances under which the Congress was called, and the ends to be attained, were all unfavorable to the future of Austria, and hence is it that a due sense of her dignity and a regard for her national interests have led her to refuse to become a sharer in her own degradation and a partaker in the game of her own spoliation.

The fact is, as is shown from the beginning of the existing controversy, commencing with the Schleswig-Holstein muddle and ending with the apparent entry of France into the questions at issue—that Austria has been constantly the victim of the political machinations of the ambitious diplomats of Europe, and the pivot on which has turned the political wheel of fortune. Her trouble with Prussia, a month and a half ago, arose from the expressed determination of that power to annex the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to her territory; a move to which Austria, for reasons of her own, demurred. Thus brought into antagonism with Prussia, a new peril menaced her. Availing herself of the troubles in which Austria found herself, Italy made her preparations for sharing in the threatened war, and made no secret of her intention to wrest Venetia from the Austrian power. Then, about that time, Napoleon began to talk of the treaties of 1815—treaties whereby Venetia accrued to Austria—and of his "detestation" of them. People saw in that declaration a threat to join in the gathering of the clans that were being marshalled for that power's overthrow, and speculations were rife upon the fate of the Kaiser and his traditionary empire.

When, however, the crisis seemed imminent, and when by dint of loud talk and much confusion the popular mind was made confused as to the real hazards at stake, a congress to regulate the troubles that threatened to end in war was proposed by France. This Congress was to meet for no other purpose than to diplomatize Austria out of every position that she had assumed, and to defend which she has organized an army of eight hundred thousand men. And now comes in the announcement that Austria has dissolved the hopes of peace by her refusal to join the proffered peace-making convention without a warranty from the other parties thereto that no power—herself included—shall emerge from the Congress with a mile more of territorial possession than when she entered it. This decision blocks Napoleon's game on the Rhine; compels Victor Emanuel to suck his thumbs for Venetia; deprives Prussia of the coveted Elbe Duchies, and leaves the whole quarrel, with all its weighty conclusions, subject to the final and risky test of the sword.

That Austria, by her refusal to lend her countenance to the insulting conference that was called to her dishonor, has preserved her national dignity, is manifest. In the catastrophe of battle that the ambitions and avarice of her neighbors will force upon her, she may be so far worsted as to shorn not only of Venetia, but of the greater part of her territory. She may see again the glitter of French eagles in the streets of her capital, and in the gardens of the Schoenbrunn the uniform of the Garibaldian volunteers may glare with a strange crimson hue. But if, even with those disheartening results of his refusal to be shorn of his inheritance, the Kaiser should say that he did not sacrifice the Austrian honor to the demands of an armed combination of enemies, the world could not but testify to the courage with which he dared the essay at arms. It, indeed, it be true, as it is whispered, that Russia—with her eye upon the Danubian principalities and upon the Turk—has tendered her support to Austria in secret, then will there be a greater chance that Austria will still maintain Venetia, and that Schleswig-Holstein will choose their own rulers after all.

—A cargo of copper ingots from the mines of Lake Superior has arrived at Chicago, the first shipment, direct from the mines, that has ever been made to that port.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUGAR DALE OIL COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on Saturday, June 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

6 16 3t EDWARD SHIPPEN, President.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

6 8 1m*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33s

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17s

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

KLEIN'S WILLOUGHBY'S, MASON'S, LYMAN'S, PATENT AIR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the LOWEST Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER, No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

6 9 1m

FRUITS, NUTS, SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.
Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.
Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
Nonpariel Superfine Capers.
Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.
English Pickles Sauces, and Mustard.
American Pickles, in barrels and glass.
Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.
English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.
Worcestershire and Lucknow Sauce.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.
French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.
Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.
Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.
The richest Salad Oil received from France.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,

6 5 tuths 7 1) No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME, SAVES LABOR, SAVES CLOTHES.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of Agents Wanted.

J. HAAS, 5 30 No. 937 MARKET Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY, J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co

LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY, 6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT, 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY; Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, 6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address J. F. CAKE, Congress Hall.

Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 1y 14

THE PIER HOUSE, PORT PENN, DELAWARE.

JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

THE TAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE, NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open, where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER, 6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, Atlantic City, N. J.

JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS, *Is now open for the season.*

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

KENTUCKY HOUSE, KENTUCKY AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Having one of the finest locations on the island, and being nearest to the best bathing on the beach, it offers superior inducements to visitors to Atlantic City. FRANCIS QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

6 14 6trp

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address SPRAGUE & STOKES, Proprietors

6 18 1m

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, issued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Brey Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuths8t*

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 p

DRY GOODS.

CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY, AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN, SHIRRED MUSLIN, SWISS MUSLIN, PLAID NAINSOOK, STRIPED NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

[illegible] 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior in finish and durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 6

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,* HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.)

A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.

Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. (6 7 16t

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 $

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. BANKERS, *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,* No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. *DE HAVEN & BROTHER,* 1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 6 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—William H. Eaton had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of breaking open a desk at No. 503 Chesnut street, in the basement, and taking about $475 from it. Christopher Norris, proprietor of the restaurant, testified that the money was left in the desk on Saturday night, and was missed from it about noon on Sunday. The defendant, who was a bartender in the restaurant, while on his way home on Saturday night, requested of Mr. Norris the keys, as he said he wanted to clean up the place on Sunday morning; but Mr. Norris did not find it cleaned when he reached there. H. S. Sisson, a bartender in the place, was examined, and said that he and the defendant were at the restaurant on Sunday morning, in company with a brother-in-law of Eaton, but he did not know anything of the theft. The hearing was continued until Wednesday, Eaton and Sisson being required to enter bail in $700 each for their appearance at that time.

August Scheively, a bar-tender at Ulman's hotel, North Third street, had a hearing on the charge of stealing $100 in gold and a small amount in silver from the trunk of Frederick Geer, a boarder at the hotel. The trunk, when Mr. Geer arrived from New York, was given in charge of the defendant to be taken to the room of complainant, and soon after it was discovered to have been broken open and robbed. Mr. Geer was unable to say in what condition the trunk was when it was delivered at the hotel by an expressman. There was testimony to the effect that about the time the trunk was robbed, defendant paid a bill of $100, and gave a $20 note for some jewelry. Held for further investigation.

In the case of Lafayette Meyers there was a further hearing. Defendant was charged with obtaining boarding by false representations. At a previous hearing, the witnesses stated that the representations had been made by the wife of defendant, and not by him, and yesterday the only additional testimony was to the same effect. Counsel for the defendant called Alderman Beitler's attention to the fact that none of the witnesses had testified to any representations made by Mr. Meyers, and the Alderman replied that the wife, though not under arrest, was included in the charge. Held in $700 for trial.

John Bartley was charged before the same magistrate with being concerned in the theft of cloth from the tailor shop of Neil McCully, Callowhill street, near Twenty-third. The shop was broken into at an early hour in the morning, and two men carried a number of rolls of cloth out and put them into a wagon, and attempted to drive off with them. The horse was seized by one of the neighbors, and the men jumped out and ran off. Two witnesses identified Bartley as one of the men; several others did not think he was in the wagon. He was held to appear at the present term of the Quarter Sessions.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors was held yesterday. A petition was presented from owners of property in the Twenty-fifth Ward, asking for street and grade lines to be established from Old York road to Frankford road, and from Erie avenue to Wingohocking and Frankford creeks. Referred to a committee.

The following communication was received from the City Solicitor:—

T. S. KNEASS, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Under the ordinance of September 1, 1858, you can undoubtedly refuse to dedicate to public use any street the name of which has not been submitted to and approved by you. I do not think that we should reject a deed tendered for the reason that the new street does not pass from one street to another street, or that it forms a court. The mere leaving of a deed with us does not bind the city to pave, curb, or introduce the water. These are questions for subsequent determination. The ordinance of August 22, 1854, would seem to indicate that the Law Department is the custodian of all deeds and other assurances of title.

Very respectfully, yours,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, City Solicitor.

Deeds dedicating South Marshall street, First Ward; continuation of Twenty-second street, and Oscar street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, were presented and the names approved.

Applications for privileges to construct sewers in the following named streets were granted:—On Ninth street, between Chesnut and Market streets; on Spruce street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; on Norris street, between Gunner's run and Almond street; on Oxford street, to the Germantown road, thence to the north line of Camac street; on Fifteenth street, between Spring Garden and Brandywine; and on Brandywine street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

SOLDIERS' MEETINGS.—An election for officers of Company A, 1st Regiment Infantry, Reserve Brigade, was held at the armory, No. 810 Market street, Friday evening. Brigadier-General Charles P. Herring, recently appointed Brigade Inspector, conducted the election, which resulted in the choice of James D. Keyser for Captain; George F. Delicker for First Lieutenant; and William D. Hastings Second Lieutenant. Elections will be held this week in Companies C, E, and I. The regiment will parade on the Fourth of July, and participate in the flag presentation ceremonies.

An adjourned meeting of the 15th Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry was held last evening, Lieutenant Conaway presiding. Measures have been taken to secure a large turnout of the regiment on the coming "Fourth," and it is expected that at least one hundred members will appear mounted. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Betts will have command.

Colonel Lyle, of the National Guard, has called the soldiers of the 19th and 90th Pennsylvania Regiments to meet on Wednesday evening next, at National Guards' Hall, to consider matters connected with the flag presentations on July the Fourth.

An informal meeting of the officers of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry was held last evening, to make preparations to join the parade on the Fourth of July.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The following statement shows the amount of water pumped at all the water works during the month of May, 1866:—

Works.	*Gallons of water pumped.*	*Average No. gallons per day.*
Fairmount	574 502,616	18,532 342
Schuylkill	145,630 766	4,697,766
Delaware	133,799 820	4 316 817
Twenty-fourth Ward	49,030,020	1,581,613

The Germantown Water Works have been in possession of the city and under the management of the Chief Engineer from the 14th of May, and from that time till the 1st of June the works pumped 4,538,600 gallons, being an average of 267,035 gallons per day.

The new reservoir, intended to afford the citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward a better supply of water, will be commenced in a short time. The city has purchased twenty acres of land on Belmont and Montgomery avenues, for which $660 per acre was or will shortly be paid, the Mayor having approved the ordinance making the appropriation. The reservoir, when completed, will be connected with the present works in that ward, after they have been improved so as to furnish the increased quantity of water that will be necessary to meet the demand.

FURTHER HEARING.—Before the Recorder yesterday, a further hearing was had in the case of the corporators of the Philadelphia and Seneca Creek Oil Company, charged with obtaining money under false representations. But one witness was examined, who had not been to the land of the company, and did not know anything as to the oil developments, except what he had heard. The representations made to him by one of the defendants were that nine per cent. would be realized, and if the land was properly worked, from twelve to twenty per cent. In common with other subscribers he was informed that the land had cost $55,000, but a committee appointed at a meeting of the stockholders to investigate the affairs of the company had ascertained that only $10,000 had been paid for it. The hearing will be continued on Monday next.

MEETING OF FIREMEN.—A meeting of firemen was held last evening at the Perseverance Hose House, Race street, above Third, to make arrangements for the reception of the Vigilant Steam Fire Company on their return to this city.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. S. B. Savin, of the Northern Liberty Hose, to the chair, and appointing B. K. Affick Secretary.

The following Companies were represented:—Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, Northern Liberty Hose, Mechanic Fire Company, Ringgold Hose, Independence Fire Company, Niagara Hose Company, United States Hose Company, Resolution Hose Company, Washington Hose Company, Friendship Fire Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Philadelphia Fire Company, Perseverance Hose Company, Kensington Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, Pennsylvania Hose Company, Hibernia Steam Fire Engine Company, Taylor Hose Company, Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, Lafayette Hose Company, Assistance Steam Fire Engine Company.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee of arrangements:—First Fire District, William Sweeney, of the Niagara Hose; Second District, J. Downing, of the Hibernia; Third District, John Campbell, of the Independence Fire Company; Fourth District, George Hensler, of the Mechanic Engine. E. A. Pue, of the Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company, was appointed Treasurer.

Mr. Charles Major stated that the Vigilant Fire Company would return to Philadelphia on next Saturday week, arriving at Walnut street wharf about 6½ o'clock P. M.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Convention adjourned.

MEETING OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of persons interested in the manufacture of tobacco was held last evening. Mr. Augustus Pfaff was called to the chair, and Mr. Charles Baker appointed Secretary. A preamble and resolutions were offered, in which are set forth the damage that all interested in the manufacture of tobacco are sustaining from the present revenue law, which taxes the manufactured article, and Congress is called upon to so change the law as to tax the raw material alone, and also to increase the tax on imported manufactured tobacco. While the resolutions were under consideration, it was explained that it was not the wish of the manufacturers that the planter should pay the tax, but that the leaf should be sent to bonded warehouses, and the tax be paid by those who take it out. The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

PASSENGER CARS LICENSED.—The following statement shows the number of cars now running upon the various Passenger Railroads, upon which they pay a license of $30 for each car to the Highway Department:—Fifth and Sixth streets, 40 cars; Tenth and Eleventh, 27; do.; Second and Third, 60 do.; Fourth and Eighth streets, 38 do.; Union Line, 66 do.; Green and Coates streets, 31 do.; Chesnut and Walnut, 22 do.; Spruce and Pine, 14 do.; Lombard and South, 14 do.; Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 20 do.; Seventeenth and Nineteenth, 14 do.; Fairmount, Hestonville, and Mantua, which includes the Race and Vine and Arch street roads, 44 do.; Girard College and Ridge road, 16 do. The West Philadelphia Company returned, in 1863, 37 cars, but since that time they have paid the tax upon their cars to the City Solicitor, under protest.

GROUND FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.—Councils during the past few months have purchased quite a number of lots of ground in several of the Wards, upon which new school-houses are to be erected. Ordinances aproving of the following purchases were signed yesterday by the Mayor. A lot on Poquessing street, Mechanicsville, Twenty-third Ward, 130 by 250 feet; lot on Tacony street, Twenty-third Ward, 140 by 175 feet; lot on Ludlow street, below Thirty-sixth street, Twenty-seventh Ward, 107 by 100 feet; lot on St. John street, 20 by 100 feet; and one on Rose alley, near Tammany street, 20 by 50 feet. The two lots last mentioned are to be transferred to the Police Department for the erection of a Station House, and the present station on Third street, north of Buttonwood, is to be transferred to the School Department.

A NEW POLICE DISTRICT.—The ordinance changing the boundaries of the First and Second Police Districts, so as to create a Third District, has been signed by the Mayor, and in a short time the old Moyamensing Hall, on Christian street, below Tenth, will be fitted up as a police station for the new or 17th District. The building, several years ago, was used as a police station, and but little alteration will be needed to make it fit for police purposes again. The new district comprises all that portion of the city lying south of South or Cedar street, and between Sixth and Broad streets. This change does not increase the police force of the city.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE" FOR JULY, 1866 contains—Personal Recollections of the War—Midsummer—Some Curious Homes—A Look at Lisbon—High Days in a Virginian Village—Armadale, by Wilkie Collins; concluded—Gettysburg, July, 1863—Francis Asbury—The Sword of Damocles—The Fool Catcher—Sanctuary privileges in Rome—Under the Arches—Mr. Muddlar's Mistake—A Study of Legs—The Food of Birds—Education of the Colored Population of Louisiana—An Hour at Sea—Forty-two—Editor's Easy Chair—Monthly Record of Current events—Editor's Drawer. The *Magazine* is for sale by J. B. Lippincott, Thomas B. Pugh, T. B. Peterson & Brother, and the book-dealers generally.

—Mr. C. C. Yeaton, of Brooklyn, has given $10,000 for Constant Mayer's picture, "Convalescent."

—The first volume of the "Memoirs of Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico," has just appeared at Leipsic.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

HAS REMOVED FROM

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,

TO

No. 728 ARCH STREET.

[5 25 fmwlm

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality. W. G. PERRY, Stationer, No. 728 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by W. G. PERRY, Stationer, No. 728 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture. SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES. W. G. PERRY, No. 728 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

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OUR LARGE STOCK OF

CARRIAGES

AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. E. COLLINGS & SONS, No. 615 ARCH Street.

6

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

UNION NATIONAL

GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	30 000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50 000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres, 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate 50 Lots in Ernst's Addition to Chicago, each $1 00	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$282,200
99,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$980 000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—
5 Tickets, 1 address..$ 4 50 | 40 Tickets, 1 address, $35 00
10 do do .. 9 00 | 50 do do 43 00
20 do do .. 17 00 | 100 do do 85 00
30 do do .. 25 25 | Send stamp for postage.

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and state. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,

No. 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.

(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 16t*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,—S. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
MR EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear for the Twenty-first and last time in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET.
Wednesday, Farewell Benefit of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
and fifty-first night of his remarkable engagement.
RUY BLAS and TAMING OF THE SHREW,
EDWIN BOOTH
in both plays.
THURSDAY, BENEFIT OF J. H. TAYLOR
The grand legendary spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN will be magnificently produced on Saturday evening.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Last week of the successful engagement of
ETTIE HENDERSON,
THIS EVENING,
and until further notice,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE,
Or, SIX YEARS AFTER.
Sam Willoughby, with a medley song, ETTIE HENDERSON
Hawkshaw, a Detective.....Mr. Marlowe
Jem Dalton.....Harry Rivers
Robert Brierly.....Mr. L. L. James
The performance concluding each evening with one of
ETTIE HENDERSON'S
PROTEAN CHANGEOLEDUS.
Friday, Farewell Benefit and last night of
ETTIE HENDERSON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Engagement of the celebrated actress,
MADAME ponisi,
who will appear in her great character of
VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.
Graff.....Mr. D. E Ralton
(From Niblo's, New York. His first appearance here.)
MAIDLE ANNETTA GALLETTA,
also in a Grand Ballet every evening. 6 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons a clear beautiful tone, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Syracuse, New York, insures against

DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS. ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 610 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan	'81	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 "	'81	125 100 00
900 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan		
	Treasury Notes		94 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		12 337 5
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad company		8,580 00
5 000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3 250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property		170,700 00
$1,436,850	Par.	Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate		36 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		121 013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value		2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 99	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	56,635 37
			$1 283 639 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 83

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

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EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons as such rates as are consistent with safety.

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JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

THE PROVIDENT *LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,* OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND FARRY, Actuary 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at POTTSTOWN with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Potsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:25 A. M. and 1:40 and 6:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE:
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:75 Noon, and 5:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing THURSDAY, May 31 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12:35 M.
3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8:52 P. M.
3:30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

RETURNING TRAINS
Leave Cape May 6:30 and 11 A.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1866.

Secession and the Democratic Leaders.

Our Democratic contemporary is sadly troubled over Harris' recent speech in Congress. His bold avowal that the doctrine of secession is that of the Democratic party fills it with consternation. It flies for aid in refuting this damaging admission to James Buchanan and C. C. Vallandigham!

It is welcome to all the consolation it can get from these two worthies. When the Rebellion broke out, Buchanan's doctrine was that no State had a legal right to secede, but if it did secede *nobody had a right to prevent it.* He acted on this pusillanimous; theory and while sworn to protect and defend the integrity of the nation, and clothed with all its powers for that end, refused to lay a straw in the way of the traitors who were breaking up the Union. He *practically aided* secession more than any other man.

As to Vallandigham, he was the open friend and ally of the Rebels through the whole war, and practically as much of a secessionist as Floyd or Jeff. Davis.

But why does not our contemporary go to the real Democratic leaders for their opinion on this subject? Why does it not consult Mason and Slidell, Jeff. Davis and Benjamin, Toombs, Stevens, Breckinridge, and the like? These are the men of *brains* in the Democratic party, and its true leaders. The Democratic party has been practically a minority in the North for the last ten years. Its seat of power has been in the South, and there is the proper place to look for a true exposition of its views. Do this, and what do we see? Why, we see that the Rebellion was, in reality, *a rebellion of the great leaders of the Democratic party.* We say this, because at the outbreak of the Rebellion the Democratic party had become localized and confined to the South. There was where its strength was. There was where its leaders led the people and dominated public sentiment. At the North it had ceased to have power. Northern Democrats had become the mere allies of the Southern leaders, who wielded the power of the party. They had no majorities to back them. They had become practically of no moment.

Hence, Harris is right. Secession was the doctrine of the great Democratic leaders. The only men who had a right to speak for the party in 1861 were the men who did speak, and who both spoke and acted for secession. And those great leaders do not now discard their old doctrine. They merely acknowledge that, *for the present*, secession cannot be carried out. As the New York *Daily News* remarked last Saturday, in a leader on this topic:—

"That question has been submitted to the arbitrament of arms; and, so far as the mere influences of physical force can determine it, it has, *for the time being*, been determined. The South accepts the result, in respect to its present practical application; *but that acceptance does not imply any abandonment, in thought, of the principle upon which the secession movement was founded.*"

And it subsequently adds, in language which every true Union man should lay to heart:—

"*If the battle in the future*, in the legislative halls, that battle that the radicals so much fear and deprecate, *should hereafter establish the right of secession*, it will prove that in republics there is a power mightier than the sword to vindicate the right. *But, to win that battle, the South must have Congressional representation.*"

Here we have the Democratic programme in a nutshell. Restore the South to power in the nation. It will then be, as it was at the outbreak of the Rebellion, unanimously Democratic. Then comes the battle of the future to "establish the right of secession," and, under Democratic auspices, to regain the "lost cause" for which the "stern statesman" now pines and languishes in durance vile within the massive walls of Fortress Monroe. There is just one weak point in this nice little scheme, and that is that the *people*, who, at a cost of three hundred thousand lives and three thousand millions of dollars, have just put down the Rebellion inaugurated by these Democratic leaders, are not quite ready to restore them to power. If it were not for this little difficulty the plan might possibly succeed.

Aid for Mexico.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens gave notice in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, of his intention to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of loaning the Republic of Mexico $20,000,000, on proper security, to enable said Republic to prevent the overthrow of its Government, and the establishment of a monarchical government on the continent of North America. He followed up his notice with a powerful speech in favor of the Monroe doctrine, in which he spoke of the "Micawber policy of our Foreign Secretary," and eloquently urged the extending of aid to the struggling Republic.

Mr. Stevens' speech strikes a chord which vibrates in every American bosom. The overthrow of a North American republic by foreign arms, and the establishment of an empire, with a scion of a foreign house at its head, is a matter to which our people can never become reconciled. The Government of Maximilian was established in open defiance of the long settled and publicly avowed policy of the United States. Our hands were tied at the time by our tremendous civil war, so that we were in no condition to make a practical resistance to the consummation of the scheme; though, as Mr. Stevens says, "we do not forget the bold policy of Rome, which made her declare war against a powerful nation, and march a legion against her, to avenge an insult, while Hannibal was at her gates." As General Grant has on more than one occasion remarked, the overthrow of the Mexican Republic was a part of the Rebellion. Certainly it never would have been consummated, even if attempted, had it not been for the Rebellion.

Mr. Stevens proposes to take a mortgage for the $20,000,000 on Lower California, Sonora, Sinaloa, or Chihuahua. Doubtless this would be ample security; but we think a better method of helping Mexico would be to buy these provinces at once, and pay her the $20,000,000 down. The control of the Gulf of California is becoming almost a necessity to our interests on the Pacific, and in Arizona and New Mexico. The people of these Mexican provinces would rejoice to become citizens of the United States, and their resources, when developed, would add greatly to the wealth of the nation. Chihuahua has an area of 83,000 square miles and a population of 164,000. Sonora has an area of 100,000 square miles, and a population of 139,000. Sinaloa has an area of 33,000 square miles, and a population of 163,000. Lower California has an area of 60,000 square miles, and a population of 12,000. Here is an area and a population sufficient for several fine territories. Their mineral wealth is very great, and they would give us an outlet to the Gulf of California which would be of inestimable value to the interests of our interior domain. The Mexican Republic would gladly sell us those valuable provinces for money and material that would assist her in saving herself from utter destruction. The probability is we shall never again have so good an opportunity to further our own interests, and at the same time do a good turn to a neighboring country, as by seizing the golden moment to purchase these provinces of Mexico.

Mr. Stevens has exhibited the foresight of a true statesman in calling the attention of the country at this time to this most important question.

Revolution in the Code of Maritime Law.

The recent suggestion emanating from Austria, that during the anticipated war all merchant vessels belonging to contending nations should be exempt from seizure by any of the belligerents, is a revolution in the method of conducting international struggles which cannot but be treated as an advance of civilization. The assent of Prussia has already been accorded to this ameliorating amendment in the code of warfare, and it is probable that the concurrence of all the powers will very easily be secured. The mighty effect of this suggestion can only be appreciated by reference to the mode in which vessels engaged in the carrying trade were treated in recent years. In all wars, any merchantman sailing under the flag of a hostile power was liable to be confiscated by any of the men-of-war belonging to the foe. It mattered not whether the freightage was entirely merchant in its character. It was of small importance whether it had lint and medicine, ammunition and cannon, or perfumes and silks. The victor did not examine the invoice. He simply set it on fire and left it to destruction. We have had instances of this custom up to the very latest war. In our struggle with Great Britain, in 1812, the great *forte* of our navy was the facility with which it destroyed the commerce of England, and the grand means by which all opposition was subdued, not by military, but by naval exploits. Our foe cared not for the lives of her soldiers, but she could not bear to see her vessels in flames. The steps of civilization, however, have been gradually made perceptible. The system of privateering was abolished by international convention. Thereafter all privateers were pirates, and the great cause of complaint held by us against Great Britain was the total disregard evinced by her in regard to the law. It would seem, however, that the day has at last arrived when neutral commerce will not be prostrated by the contests of rival powers. How great an advantage has been thus secured is attested by a comparison with the policy pursued during the Napoleonic wars. Not only were all the vessels of one contending power declared lawful prey to seizure by the navy of the other, but even neutrals were included, under certain restrictions. The infamous Edict of Nantes, and the equally obnoxious retaliation—the British Orders in Council—declared all the ports of France and England closed and in a state of blockade. Thus even vessels under the flags of friendly nations, such as the United States, were openly attacked and captured, if seen endeavoring to enter any of the great ports of Europe. All the commerce of the seas was, in fact, placed tributary to the passion or avarice of belligerents, and the rights of property and of justice openly disregarded because the power rested in the hands of the violators of law.

A better day has now dawned; and how much brighter it is can only be realized by contrast. Then all was subject to attack; now all are exempt from danger. The very forces at war are now within the strict control of a general law, and an Austrian merchantman cannot be attacked by Prussian, nor can Italian vessels be captured or destroyed. The lion and the lamb lie down together; and we may yet see the day when a fleet of Prussian vessels will be acting as a peaceful convoy to a navy of merchantmen sailing under the Austrian flag. So great a revolution has thus been effected in the sentiments, as well as in the practice of the age.

While, as philanthropists, we hail with joy this improvement, yet, as Americans, a little selfish regret obtrudes itself. It must be remembered that in all the history of European wars we find an unexampled prosperity secured to the merchants of America. Holding, as we ever have, the doctrine of non-intervention in foreign affairs, we have ever held the attitude of neutrals, and have generally been exempt from molestation during the progress of the struggle. As the flags of the belligerents were unable to protect peaceful merchantmen from capture by their opponents, safety has been secured by throwing all of the vast carrying trade of the world into our hands. We have always had, during a European war, a monopoly of the commerce of both worlds. We have been a privileged character, and, as such, have been exempted from all the vexations and damages incident to a European power while a European war continued.

Under this reform, however, we will lose this pre-eminence. We will no longer be the only power whose flag will bring protection. The very contending forces themselves are exempt from attack, and no need exists for transferring to American bottoms what can be as safely carried in the vessels of native build. We will thus be part losers, for our mercantile marine had calculated on being the means of carrying all the commerce of Europe. We will lose millions by the moral revolution; yet we cannot but hail it with satisfaction, for the day may yet come when, beneath its protection, our vessels can sail safely, while we contend with any enemy. The great commercial nations, like England and the United States, may hail with peculiar joy this renovation.

Scott and Cass—Remarkable Coincidences.

There are many remarkable points of coincidence in the lives of the late Generals Scott and Cass. They were born about the same time—Cass in 1782 and Scott in 1786. Each studied and practised law. They entered public life at nearly the same time—Scott as a captain in the army in 1808, Cass as a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1806. They both participated in the war of 1812—Cass as a colonel of volunteers, and Scott as lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, and each rose to the rank of brigadier-general. From that time forward they both remained in public life. Scott was offered the position of Secretary of War under President Madison, and Cass was Secretary of War under President Jackson. Each was a Presidential candidate—Cass in 1848, Scott in 1852, and each was defeated. The slavery question was the cause of the defeat in each instance—the defection of the Free Soilers under Van Buren defeating Cass in '48, and the general defection of Southern Whigs defeating Scott in '52. Each retired from public life at about the same time; and now their deaths have occurred at an interval of only a few weeks.

It is not often that the careers of two great men run so closely side by side for so long a time, and present so many points of striking similarity.

The Movements in the Duchies.

The first movements of actual warfare between Prussia and Austria are taking place in the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. The former of these has been occupied, since their conquest from Denmark, by Prussia, the latter by Austria, General Manteuffel being the Military Governor of Schleswig, and General Gablenz the Military Governor of Holstein. On the 7th the Prussians, under the command of General Flies, crossed the Elder, the boundary between the provinces, and entered Holstein, and are said to be under orders to occupy Rendsburg, Kiel, and Itzehoe, important towns in the northern part of Holstein. Meanwhile the Austrian forces which have been occupying Holstein are concentrating at Altona, in the southern part of that province. Should Austria be inclined to contest the actual occupation of Holstein, she has full communication with her base of operations through Saxony and Hanover. The more probable immediate seat of the war is Silesia, the southernmost province of Prussia, and where already the mass of the Prussian army is being concentrated.

The Horrors of War.

The impending war between Prussia and Austria seems to be very unpopular with the people of the former country. The accounts from there tell us of women collecting at the railroad stations, and throwing themselves upon the track in front of the cars in which their husbands are about to be conveyed away to the army. At one place a ruse had to be resorted to to get the soldiers off. Their wives were told to get into cars in the rear of the train, and they should be allowed to accompany their husbands. Of course the poor creatures were deceived, and left behind. The Prussian military service is compulsory, and the hardships and suffering produced by a great war can hardly be overestimated. The game of war may be noble sport for sovereigns, but it is woe to the poor people who on either side furnish "food for powder."

The Otero Murder.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS GONZALES AND PELLICER.

These two men, convicted of the murder of Jose Garcia Otero, and now lying in Kings county jail, seem to take the decision of the Court of Appeals, confirming their sentence of death, without any apparent emotion. It would appear as if they had made up their minds that they were to suffer for the atrocious and cold-blooded crime of which they were accused and convicted. Gonzales has improved considerably since his *debut* at the Forty-fourth Precinct Station House. He has grown fleshy, and many of the most repulsive features of his countenance are considerably softened down. He is much more communicative than Pellicer, and has lost a great deal of that sullen and dogged manner which he exhibited in the beginning. Pellicer, on the contrary, has become quite testy and uncommunicative, and seems to realize the uncomfortable situation in which he is placed. He is quite thin and delicate, and would hardly be recognized as the burly, good-humored, rather fine-looking sailor who was brought to Captain Waddy by Rounsman Smith. Both of the men are constantly attended by their spiritual advisers, and seem to have acquired thereby much consolation and resignation. They are confined in cells 13 and 14, at the end of the first corridor in the jail. They will be brought up before the Court of Oyer and Terminer for resentence as soon as the District Attorney can obtain a hearing.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Alleged Frauds on the Government.

A POWDER SPECULATION AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—A UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICER IN CLOSE ARREST.

A few days ago, a United States naval officer in the Ordnance Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was arrested, charged with defrauding the Government to the extent of a large amount of money, by selling a schooner load of gunpowder, and appropriating the proceeds to his own benefit. The matter was brought to light in an accidental way, and is as follows:—On Thursday of last week, a gentleman doing business in New York called at the Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard, and asked if there was any powder for sale. The officer told him there was. Upon inquiring the price, and being told, the gentleman exclaimed, "How is it you have raised the price?" "We have not," said the officer; "neither has there been any sold at private sale." The gentleman thereupon said:—"Yes there has; for I bought a schooner load from the officer commanding at Ellis' Island magazine early last spring, and only paid so much,' naming the price. The gentleman made further disclosures in regard to the matter, when the facts were communicated to Admiral Bell, commanding the Navy Yard, and also to the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington. Mr. Reach, a Government detective, was put to work on the case, which he followed up until he got the delinquent into his custody, when he forthwith was transferred to the "brig" of the United States ship *Vermont*. Commander H. A. Wise, the chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, came to this city from Washington, and is now investigating the matter. It is estimated that the load of powder was worth from $25,000 to $50,000.

We give the above statement as the rumor goes, the authorities at the Navy Yard peremptorily refusing to divulge any of the facts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEVERING and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore, at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said Institution has been sold and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund

WILLIAM OVUINGTON,
ISAAC SHALLCROSS,
ROBERT HUCKEL,
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.

FRANKFORD, June 1st, 1866 6 19 tu6w*

FRANKFORD—GERMAN.—THE LECture of last Friday, on account of the storm, will be repeated next FRIDAY, at WRIGHT'S INSTITUTE, at 6:30 P. M., precisely.

It* C. C. SCHAEFFER.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE — FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 7½ P. M., in the MUSICAL FUND HALL. Admission 25 cents. 6 19 2t

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

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Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

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A LARGE INVOICE OF

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GOOD BLACK SILKS,

When Gold was 25, they are still selling them at old prices.

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MINISTERS disabled from pulpit service, PASTORS whose salary is inadequate for support, STUDENTS who wish healthful and remunerative employment for vacations, and ACCREDITED BOOK AGENTS, will find this valuable work in demand. In it is combined all the elements of Worship, Praise, Prayer, and reading God's Word. 6 11tuth3t

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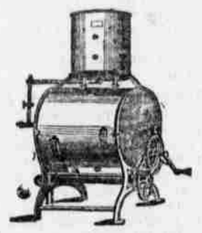

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The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

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Where the machines can be seen in operation.

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Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character, both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

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ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

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At figures astoundingly Low, as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

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VARNISH, TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN—
30 barrels Bright Varnish;
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THE TEETH.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY.

By One who Visited the Colton Dental Association.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'all very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—ay, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying friends (the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villanous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong ye painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to this sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the same fair voices behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

"MARY N. ROCKWELL."

DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or 'Laughing Gas,' for more than twenty years past, and originated its anæsthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1863. Since then we have administered it to over

15 000 PATIENTS,
15 000 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to chloroform and ether.

Every one of these 15 000 patients have signed a certificate scroll that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to fifteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:—

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J. G. Mitchell,	Miss Maggie Pancoast.
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Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. William Meikle.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.	And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.	

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*

"Came from Hudson—would come from England."

"I thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

But it will be asked, does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it with safety? We answer it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breathe—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, to Dr. Colton, speaks for itself:—

No. 14 East Sixteenth street,
New York, December 22, 1865.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years.

The value of a safe anæsthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity, and I have related thus minutely its action in my own cases, in the belief that if similar favorable results are met with by others, the nitrous oxide gas will supersede all other anæsthetics now in use. J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR GRISCOM.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1865.

Having occasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anæsthetic effect of nitrous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G. Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory. I was put into a sound sleep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all been done. JOHN H. GRISCOM,
Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be inferred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted. After examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when she fell asleep the tooth was extracted. On waking she spit out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient, and take a seat at the table. Not offering to pay, we, as a gentle reminder, asked her to add her name to our scroll. "Why!" said the lady, when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes!

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance assures us that Dr. COLTON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain. * * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience, but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our price for extracting is $2 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth. [5 12 tu3t

OFFICES:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

No. 161 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI.

No. 87 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

YACHTING.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE DELAWARE SQUADRON.

THE START—MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN VESSELS UNDER CANVAS.

SCENES, INCIDENTS, ACCIDENTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A restless energy, an unwavering application to the cares and anxieties of business, have become marked characteristics of the American people; so much so, in fact, that we have often suffered the reproach abroad of being exclusively devoted to this single art of money-making. But of late years we have been permitted to chronicle many events which go far towards showing that there has been a change for the better in this respect.

Out-door sports and pastimes of all kinds are becoming more and more popular every day. This is especially noticeable in the cities and larger towns situated on the seaboard and on the courses of the great rivers, where there is ready access to large bodies of water. Sculling matches and regattas have indeed become almost of every day occurrence during the proper season. Philadelphia has not been behind her neighbors in this respect, as has been amply proved by the earnestness with which many of her citizens have entered into sports of this character.

But it was reserved for the Regatta of this morning to surpass all previous undertakings.

At an early hour the crowd commenced its march on the Ferry to Federal street, Camden, from which point the start was to be made. When our reporter had succeeded in reaching the other side of the river, he found the piers, docks, and broken-down steamboats, which form the chief attraction to the denizens of our Jersey suburb, entirely covered by an anxious and expectant throng.

With a sublime disregard of the cost of shoe leather, each particular individual was devoting all his energies to the task of clambering over piles of coal and lumber in the vain endeavor to gain a spot from which he could have an unobstructed view of all the surroundings. Sundry urchins, of the irrepressible stamp, had expended an indefinite amount of breath in ascending fences ten feet in height and half an inch in thickness, while here and there the ragged line was broken by a pair of glistening patent-leathers and a high-crowned hat, which indicated that the owner had arrived at an age approaching maturity. The ladies who had craved the opportunity of witnessing the start were comfortably quartered in the second story of the boat-house adjoining the ferry.

As far as the weather was concerned nothing more favorable to the comfort of spectators could have been desired. The embryo doe-days through which we have been sweltering for a week past appeared to be over; the soft breeze blowing was sufficient to lash the Delaware into a mimic sea. But here was the difficulty. Old watermen who had followed the tide until they were tanned to a leathery hue, declared with grave shakes of the head and mysterious ejaculations, that something fearful in the way of accident was sure to happen. Yet the ardor of no one was dampened thereby; Captain Bisley was everywhere, while judges, committeemen, and various other functionaries made day hideous with an uproar of commands and exhortations.

At half-past eight there were a goodly number of vessels on hand prepared to enter upon the contest. To these, additions were made at every moment. This was, indeed, the most interesting part of the whole performance. Off the shore lay the Commodore's yacht, the *Scud*, sporting a fanciful array of bunting, and surrounded by scows and tugs with like fanciful decorations. In and out between these the different vessels that were to take part in the race were seen massing their way, under a full stretch of canvas, their gunwales fairly dipping in the water, and their sails reeling to and fro like drunken men.

Nine o'clock was the hour appointed for the start, and punctually to the time, some eight or ten small gunning skiffs were arranged side by side, and moored to the landing. Then came the tug of war among the captains of these ambitious craft. One swore roundly that his boat was but fifteen feet one inch and a quarter in length, while that of his next neighbor was full fifteen feet two inches and a half. Of course he was unwilling to set sail with such fearful odds against him.

The judges grew hoarse before the difficulty was adjusted. But adjusted it was at last, and everything made ready, when one of the little tubs broke loose from its moorings, gave one or two turns, and then gracefully keeled over into the water. For a moment affairs were decided mixed, and rather uncertain. The crew had consisted of two men, and it was impossible to discover how many had perished. In another moment, however, the head of the captain emerged from the waters, and the first mate, boatswain, and carpenter—all in one—was seen astride the upper gunwale of his craft.

When the excitement caused by this mishap had subsided, the preparations were again made, and at half-past nine the vessels of the sixth class got fairly under way. They consisted of gunning skiffs, of about fifteen feet in length, and were named and commanded as follows:—

Fashion, Captain Gore; *Rescue*, Captain Caffrey; *Little Charley*, Captain Kirk; *Lower*, Captain Lower; and *Ella*, Captain Smith.

The fifth class—open, square-sterned skiffs, from fifteen to sixteen feet in length—were the next to start. But here there was another mishap—this time from a broken tiller. A jack-knife soon fashioned the other end of the rotten helm, it was thrust again into the mortice hole, and off they started, six in number, and named and officered as follows:—

Jack Cade, Captain Cade; *Little George*, Captain Sheppard; *Ben Coombe*, Captain Master; *Colonel E. D. Baker*, Captain Henry; *Lieutenant Preston*, Captain Parsel; and the *Annie*, Captain Dolan.

But before the vessels of the fifth class had time to get clear of the wharf the fastenings of the fourth class, which were moored immediately in their rear, gave way, and they were down upon them in a trice. The first aspect of this mishap was chaotic, the second disastrous.

The large vessels that ought to have remained quiet for a little longer seemed determined upon going ahead; the small vessels whose duty it was to make headway seemed bent upon standing still. This was bad enough but in the midst of the jumble a man contrived to get overboard, and before he was fairly fished out of the water, one of the larger craft had capsized, and its crew, consisting of four men, all told, were floundering about and attempting to stride the gunwale.

When this unhappy tangle was resolved, the main difficulties of the day were over, and everything thereafter passed off smoothly.

The vessels of the remaining classes experienced no great difficulty or delay, and at half-past 10 the Commodore's yacht, with the accompanying escort, rounded to and headed down the river.

Shortly after the steamer *Portsmouth* followed, with a large party of excursionists eager to view the race on board.

The total number of vessels which effected a start was one hundred and eighteen, but before they had reached the Navy Yard several more were capsized.

The race will be determined on their return to the Navy Yard, which point they are expected to reach between 2 and 3 o'clock.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A COLORED WOMAN.—Two white men were arrested last night at Broad and Lombard streets, on the charge of committing an aggravated assault on a colored woman. One of the men gave the name of Harrison Henry, and stated that he resided at No. 539 Spruce street. The other man made good his escape, and has not yet been captured. The woman alleged that she was on her way home, being obliged to return late at night from her employment as a cook, and that the parties named waylaid her, and were about to maltreat her, when she succeeded in getting loose from their grasp, and running a considerable distance. After proceeding as far as she was able, one of the men run her up an alley, where the assault was about being renewed. Her screams attracted the attention of the police, who took the accused into custody. At the hearing before Alderman Swift the statements of the injured woman were quite affecting. Henry was held to answer in $1000 bail.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—It is proposed to hold a Fair at Cape Island, Cape May, during the approaching bathing season, the proceeds to be appropriated to the building of an Episcopal Church. A desirable lot was purchased last Fall, and the corner-stone laid with appropriate ceremonies, at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets. The church building will be commenced and pushed forward to completion as soon as the necessary funds are obtained. Several donations have already been made.

The importance of occupying this post will be evident to all who consider the vast number of invalids and pleasure-seekers who visit this little "city by the sea," during the summer months. The great interest which has been manifested hitherto in the services of the Church, leads us to believe, confidently, that we shall have the hearty sympathy and co-operation of many strangers from neighboring cities, who will gladly aid us in rearing a neat and commodious edifice, in which all may join in the worship of Almighty God, and where any Episcopal clergyman, in good standing, will have a right to preach.

The following named ladies will give their zealous efforts to further the good cause, and will be happy to receive anything suitable for the Fair, which it is intended shall take place at Cape Island, the third week in July:—

Mrs. E. A Souder, Miss Louisa Claghorn, Mrs. Frederick Fairthorne, Mrs. J. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. I Sulger, Mrs. S. C. Sims, Mrs. William S. Forbes, Mrs. John G. Stevens, Mrs. John G. Whitney, Mrs. Dr. Leaming, Mrs A. F. Sabine, Mrs. Louisa Peacock, Miss A. L. Clark, Mrs. Mary Vandervort.

Contributions in money and materials, and of useful and fancy articles, may be sent, during the present month, to Mrs E. A. Souder, No. 238 Pine street, and after that date to Mrs. J. Van Rensselaer, at Cape Island, or to Edmund A Souder, No. 8 Dock Street Wharf.

The West Jersey Express, No. 5 Walnut street, will receive and take charge of articles intended for the Fair.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—A house located at the corner of Duponceau street and Locust was entered and robbed a few nights since of a number of valuable articles and goods to a considerable amount. A man named Betz has been charged with committing the offense, in connection with others, among whom is a person named Miller. It is alleged that Betz, after stealing the goods took them to a Mr. Jones, where they were deposited for safe-keeping, and that it was agreed that the profits arising from the sale of the articles should be shared. The parties arrested had a hearing before an Alderman, when their guilt was sufficiently established to warrant the binding over of Jones, on the charge of receiving stolen goods, in the sum of $800, and Miller in $500 to answer at Court.

A QUICK TRIP.—The new steamer *Tonawanda* arrived this morning from Savannah in the unprecedentedly short time of forty-eight hours from wharf to wharf. The *Tonawanda* belongs to the Southern Steamship Line, and is commanded by Captain Jacob Teal, a gentleman well known in the marine service. This is the first trip made by this vessel, and its sailing qualities are considered admirable. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that we have at last secured a line of steamers to ply regularly between Philadelphia and Southern ports. It is to be hoped that our merchants will patronize the line liberally, as it must be of immense advantage to our city.

OUR BRICK PILES.—Yesterday afternoon we published the particulars of the dreadful accident which occurred at Ninth and South streets, by which a little boy was instantaneously killed, by being crushed by a car against a pile of bricks. We are informed that there is a pile of bricks of exactly similar character in Race street, below Fourth, and we know of others in various parts of the city. The attention of builders should be called to this matter, as loss of life may occur in this way at any moment.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man who gave the name of Peter Donahue, it is alleged, attacked a gentleman last night at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and after knocking him down ran-acked his pockets and stole therefrom some loose change amounting to five dollars. The accused was arrested and taken before Alderman Swift, to whom all the facts pertaining to the case were revealed. Donahue stated that he resided at No. 510 Spruce street. He was held in $1000 to answer for the alleged offense.

FIRING PISTOLS.—Complaints were made before the Mayor this morning of a number of unruly boys and young men at Fifteenth and Thompson streets, who are in the habit of firing pistols. So serious has the annoyance become, that residents are in danger from the weapons used by these young outlaws. The Mayor has given instructions to the officers to arrest all who are found engaged in this unlawful practice.

FRENCH ALMANAC.—M. Marell, editor of the *Messager Franco-Americain*, has published a French Almanac and Directory. The volume contains 255 pages, and is full of statistics in regard to France and this country. The tax tables and other statistics of the United States are of great value. The book contains, also, a directory of French residents of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white man was found drowned this morning at Lombard street wharf. The deceased was 5 feet 8 inches high, had black hair, and was bald on the top of his head. He wore a moustache and imperial, and had on a black sack coat. In one of his pockets was found an iron chain and brass key. The Coroner took charge of the body.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John McGittigan was arrested last evening by Officer Hamilton, at Sixth and Lombard streets, on the charge of committing an assault and battery. He was taken before Alderman Butler, when he had a hearing, and he was held to answer in the sum of $400.

CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.—John White was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Tenth and Market streets, on the charge of beating a mule in an unmerciful manner. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was committed to answer in default of the payment of the fine imposed.

HOUSE ROBBED.—The dwelling of Mr. Mullen, No. 1517 Sansom street, was entered last night from the first story, and robbed of $75 in greenbacks and a silk dress. The money and dress were taken from a bureau drawer. The thief made good his escape.

"A WISE PHYSICIAN, skilled on wonders to heal, is more than armies to the public weal." So said Homer, three thousand years ago. A wise physician, in our day, will present the medicines which experience has shown to be efficacious. Especially in seasons of epidemic, he will be slow to try experiments upon his patients; to the credit of the great body of the professors; we record that they recommend and prescribe *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* to their patients. The formula, according to which it is prepared, commends itself to their reason *a priori*, and experience proves *a posteriori*—that its operation is just what was to have been anticipated and was desired. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THE DISMAYED DOG-CATCHER.—

There was dog-catcher as bold
As e'er was in that corps enrolled,
Espied a black-and-tan
Unmuzzled terrier one day
Trotting along the public way,
And quick to seize him ran;
But the dog's master then he saw,
And started back in sudden awe,
Nor dared affront a man
Who in such grand apparel shone
As *comes* from Tower Hall alone.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as			$4 00
" "	"	*Vests*	" 2 50
" *Black*	"	*Pants*	" 5 00
" "	*Cloth Vests*	"	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*			14 00
" *Black Suits*			20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

NO BETTER BLOOD PURIFIER can be obtained than DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the Liver, Kidneys, etc., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in Jayne's Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

HYGIENIC WINE.—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,

the Great Imported Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, MAY 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

IT HAS NOW been six years since the Great Pacific Railroad was commenced, and although an immense and devastating war of four years has intervened, the work on the road has never been suspended. It has also been about six years since Charles Stokes & Co opened their celebrated "one price" Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, and notwithstanding the many and violent commotions throughout the country, this Clothing House stands, a prosperous institution. Its success is doubtless owing to the fact of the customers always getting the *best* goods and at the *lowest* price. Charles Stokes & Co., First-class Clothiers, No. 824 Chesnut street.

HO! FOR THE COUNTRY!—But if you go be careful to omit nothing which can contribute to your health and enjoyment. Without health and vigor there can be no real enjoyment. If, therefore, your system shows signs of relaxation, be sure to use *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, which will restore the vital forces to their proper tone and action. The Calisaya Bark is *par excellence*. The Tonic, and this preparation, is confessedly the best made from that renowned remedy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

FINE ARTS.—In consequence of the warm weather last week, the balance of passed pictures from the sale of fine oil paintings belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, will be sold this evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by B. Scott, Jr. This is the last sale of the season. The paintings are to be sold without any reserve; and we advise those who want good pictures to attend the sale. There will be about one hundred specimens of the American, Flemish, French, English, and Dusseldorf schools.

TRUSSES.—To avoid all cloth, leather, and rag-covered rusting, filthy Trusses, with their chafing, blistering and strapping, go to I B Seeley's "Hard Rubber Truss" Establishment, No. 1347 Chesnut street, where you will find the cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known; used in bathing, fitted to form. Pamphlet free. Lady attendant.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

BULWER LYTTON SAYS THAT A REFINED gentleman may always be known by the perfumes he uses. In American society it is recognized as a mark of elevated taste to patronize Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Its purity, freshness, and delicacy commend it to all persons of poetic taste and feeling.—*Concord Patriot.*

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of superior execution and variety of pleasing styles made at moderate cost Now is the time to secure an invaluable likeness, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGERBREAD.—Excellent. Buy it of G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by

DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—NEFF.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. W. Thorn, Captain W. DAVIS, of this city, to Miss ANNA E. NEFF, of Cumberland county, Pa.

WILDSMITH—RODENBAUGH.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. HENRY C. WILDSMITH to Miss ANNIE H. RODENBAUGH, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

DIED.

BRUREIN.—Suddenly, on the 16th inst., SOPHIA F., wife of Francis Brurein, and beloved daughter of Catharine and the late John Spielberger, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 915 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HAMBRIGHT.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, M. N. HAMBRIGHT.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 S. Eighteenth street, on the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

HEYDRICK.—On the 16th instant, ABRAHAM HEYDRICK, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Chesnut Hill, on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HOOVER.—On Saturday, the 16th instant, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Captain James Hoover, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Onas street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MAY.—On the 15th instant, ANNIE, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Catharine May, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her parents' residence, No. 832 N. Front street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WEBSTER.—On Sunday, the 17th instant, IDA, daughter of the late William Webster, Esq., in the 12th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Upper Dublin Lutheran Church. Carriages will be in waiting at Wissahickon Station for the 7 o'clock A. M. train, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, by which the relatives and friends will be conveyed to the house

---

FOR LADIES' RINGLETS AND GENTLEMEN'S Curls, we have several sizes Pinchins and Curling Tongs and Irons. We also have a variety of Goffering Scissors and Pinking Irons

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHAIN-BOLTS PERMIT CHAMBER OR other doors to be slightly opened, and thus promote ventilation, while they are as secure as other bolts Various patterns for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SOME ARTICLES OF WOODEN AND TIN-Ware, Baskets, and Step-Ladders, and our usual full assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Cutlery, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 20,
TESTIMONIAL
TO
E. L. TILTON.
The performance will commence with the laughable Farce of
ACTING MAD.
Tactic.....Frank Drew
In which he will give his celebrated Imitations of Forrest, John Brougham, John Drew, Barney Williams, Gazzaniga, Vestvali and Frank Brower.
To be followed by the beautiful Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez.....Mr E L Tilton
Charles II.....Mrs. C. Hearl
Marquis de Santa Cruz.....Mr. W. H. Wallis
Guzman.....Mr Hoi
Lopez.....Mr North
Pedro.....Mr. Williams
Duchess de Torreneuva.....Miss E. Price
Donna Leonora.....Mrs W. H Reeves
"Sheridan's Ride" by Frank Moraamt.
After which the new Comic Drama, written by Mad. Marguerittes, entitled
HIS LORDSHIP.
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Frederick Ardent.....Mr. L. L. James
Binney.....Mr. J. B Eversham
Lady Dundreary.....Mrs T. A. Creese
Lady Flora Stanley.....Miss Fanny Reeves
Emma Evans.....Miss M. A. Griffith
Recitation, by Mr. C. Lewis.
To conclude with the Comedy of
DELICATE GROUND.
Pauline.....Miss Fanny V. Tilton
Sangrolo.....McKee Rankin
Alphonse.....Mr. W. H. Moreland
SCALE OF PRICES.
Orchestra Seats, $1. Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Secured Seats, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $10.
Box plan at T. B. Pugh's corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT streets, where seats may be secured. 6 19

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of

P. L JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14s

---

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Near y Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31s

---

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

"NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR
TROCHES."

Essential as a compact, effective, and safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Have a Box at hand.

Exclusive Maker,

C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fifty Cents per box. One dozen to families, $5 00.
For sale by Druggists. 6 16 10trp

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The Case of McGhan.

In the Circuit Court to-day, in the libel case of McGhan vs. Clephane, Judge Olin gave an opinion sustaining the Secretary of War in refusing to produce the original of a letter written by Clephane to the War Department, charging McGhan with disloyalty. The Secretary of War said that such communications are privileged.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Senate.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) gave notice that he would call up the Tax bill to-morrow. Five hundred extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, which was under discussion yesterday. Disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Williams (Oregon), a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a rail road from Salt Lake City to the Columbia river in Oregon was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked the unanimous consent of the House for the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill granting public lands to aid in the completion of the Portage Lake Canal in the State of Michigan.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) objected.

Mr. Price (Iowa), from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the Senate bill granting aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Folsom to Placerville, California, with several amendments.

One of the amendments reduces the right of way from two hundred feet in width on each side of the road through the public domain, to one hundred feet in width. Another strikes out that part which permits the company to select alternate sections at a distance of not more than twenty miles.

Considerable debate arose on the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Price, Higby, Kasson, Hale, Pike, Julian and Le Blond.

Mr. Hale, of New York, moved to amend the 13th section by making it simply read, "Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act."

Mr. Price (Iowa) moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it; and then, on motion of Mr. Julian, the bill and pending amendments were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Marine Disasters.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—The schooners *Highland Chief*, *Almira*, and *Josephine*, with wood, are ashore, and a large schooner, name unknown, is pounding at her anchors at Fairport. Two large barques are also ashore just east of Fairport. The schooners *Darien* and *Buffalo*, with lumber, are also ashore. The schooners *Euclid* and brig *Williams* are badly damaged by pounding at their docks here. The storm has subsided.

BOSTON, June 19.—The barque *Winslow*, from Philadelphia for Portland, with coal, is ashore at Muskeget, and has bilged. Her crew have been saved. The vessel will proba bly be a total loss.

Sudden Deaths.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 19.—Yesterday afternoon a colored woman, named Harriet Smith, was suddenly seized with great pain just as she was leaving in the 2:40 train for the North, and soon afterwards died in the street.

On Saturday William Murphy, an Irish laborer, dropped dead while at work in a cornfield in Livingston in this county. Poor Murphy landed in New York three weeks ago, and had been in this vicinity but two days.

Fires in Boston.

BOSTON, June 19.—The building No. 104 Washington street, occupied as a furniture manufactory and warehouse by Haley, Morse & Boyden, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000, covered by insurance.

Last night a fire broke out in the upper part of the buildings Nos. 127 and 129 Tremont street. The building was mainly occupied by Child & Jenckes, picture dealers. The loss is $10,000, covered by insurance.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, June 19.—By the singular disaster which occurred on the Norwich Railroad, and which was occasioned by the high wind blowing a car from one track to another, causing a freight train to come in collision with it, Tyler Peck, a fireman, was killed, and Frank Greenwood, another employe, was terribly scalded. The freight train was badly smashed up.

The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate amendments to the House Tax bill fixes a tax of two cents instead of five cents per pound on cotton. It was erroneously printed as having been fixed at five cents per pound in the Philadelphia papers of this morning.

Sailing of the "Africa."

BOSTON, June 19.—The steamer *Africa* will sail for Liverpool about 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Her mails will close at 11 A. M.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Cotton firm at 40c. Flour 5@10c. lower; sales of 7000 bbls; State, $6 50@9 90; Ohio, $8 80@14; Western, $6 50@9 80; Southern, $10 50@17; and Canadian, $8 90@14. Wheat dull; sales of 14,000 bush.; new Milwaukie inactive. Corn quiet; 28,000 bush. sold at 93@96c. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1200 bbls. at $33 25 for Mess. Lard heavy at 19½@22½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Illinois Central, 45; Michigan Southern 78½; New York Central, 98½; Reading, 100; Hudson River, 111; Canton Company, 60; Erie Railroad, 58½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 102½; Ten-forties, 96½; Five-twenties, 103½; Coupon 6s, 110½; Gold, 150½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

SECOND BOARD

$300 U S 7 30s Feb.	102½	200 sh do	b30 31
$100 do	102½	200 sh do	b30 31
$600 Phil. 6s	bd 97	$2000 City 6s new	97
100 sh Maple Sh.	s30 2½	10 sh Lehigh Nav	58½
14 sh Penn R.	55	10 sh Leh Val	62½
5 sh do	55	5 sh Acad. Mu.	c&p 48
6 sh do	55	100 sh Reading	54½
100 sh Phil & Er.	b30 31		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEE VS. GRIGG CASE—DECISION.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Justice Read.—Theodore Lee vs. Nancy M. Grigg, et al. This was a bill in equity, filed by the complainant against Mrs. Nancy M. Grigg, widow of the late John Grigg, and John W. Grigg, Administrators of the estate of John Grigg, deceased, and Mrs. Fannie A. Lee, praying for an injunction against the administrators, to restrain them from paying to Fannie A. Lee, who is the wife of the complainant, her share of the personal estate of her deceased father, Mr. John Grigg; to restrain the said Fannie from claiming and receiving the same, so long as she lives apart from her husband, the complainant; and that it be decreed that complainant be entitled to an allowance out of the said estate coming to his wife, for the maintenance of himself and their child, for the education of the latter, and for the supply of a proper home. The bill alleges that Fannie A. Lee, the wife of complainant, deserted him without cause, and refuses to return, although he is "ready and willing to receive and cohabit with her again, and use her as a good husband ought to do." It further alleges that her share in the personal estate amounts to more than $140 000, and that her share of the real estate of her father, which under proceedings in partition was allotted to her, is valued at the sum of $190,000, and produces an annual rental of $11,000.

The answer of Mrs. Lee alleges that she was forced to leave him by such conduct on his part as to render my (her) condition intolerable, and life burdensome That their child, for which support if claimed, was taken from her by force of a writ of habeas corpus, issued by complainant in the city of New York, and that she is willing, and offers, to support the child if he is returned to her custody and control.

The answer of the administrators admits generally the allegations of the complainant's bill as to Mrs. Lee's share of the estate of her deceased father; but they aver that the proper tribunal for the adjudication of his claims is the Orphans Court, before its Auditor; and that having appeared there and made his claims, he is

ITEMS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

COSTUMES.

Concerning the Relation between Dress and Morals.

From the London Saturday Review.

A morning contemporary, usually supposed to enjoy the exclusive confidence of fashionable society, has lately been endeavoring to read its clients a moral lesson. The missionary work was begun, after the most approved style, by the insertion of a letter invested with all the honors of large type. Placing himself in imagination at the door of a London ball-room, the writer proceeds to moralize on "the disclosure of person" which is accorded to the eye of the "highly favored mortal" who occupies that position. He is troubled, he frankly admits, by the fact that the prevailing lowness of dress is not confined to those who, "if the object of the custom be to establish a claim to shape, can best afford to comply" with it. Perhaps, if the fashion extended only to young ladies with good figures, "Corydon's" indignation might have slumbered for an indefinite period. It is the display of "the too generous developments of maternal Juno and the severe figure of Diana *passee*" that has irritated his moral sense. And he has seemingly been so upset by one or two such apparitions, that his eyesno longer serves him to discriminate between one dress and another. He damages his own case by the assumption that they are all alike open to the charge of indecency.

The leading article which followed the letter on the next day fell into the very same mistake, and assumes with equal confidence that all women dress exactly alike. Indeed, it even finds an excuse for their so doing in a supposed tyranny of custom. No one but the systematic writer has ever fathomed the sufferings to which any young lady would be exposed who declined to have her gown cut lower than she thought consistent with decency. "She would be accused of the pride which apes humility, and her aspect would have to be tried in the hottest furnace of jealous eyes and backbiting tongues before she could escape the charge of 'dowdiness,' a condemnation whose terrors one must be a woman to feel." Certainly this is a heart-rending picture, and we can only say that, if it be also a true one, the courage of a great many of the weaker sex is positively heroic.

Probably, if the spring weather had been more genial, the subject might have been dropped here. But the prevailing east wind seems to have suggested to our contemporary's conscience the propriety of making another and bolder effort to stem the tide of impropriety. There was some encouragement in the reflection that, though we had reached the fourth week in May, "the season when lightness and looseness of apparel may be supposed more pardonable than at other times," was still coming, and not come; and, accordingly, the pen of some astute chaperone seems to have been retained, before the hot weather should make all reform hopeless, to comment on "the feelings with which a portion of mankind view laxity of corset and low cut dresses." The morality of the lesson thus conveyed is not flattering to the class for whose benefit it is designed. It is assumed all through that the only way of making impropriety distasteful to young ladies is to convince them that it does not pay. This "lavish exhibition of their personal charms" will not really bring them "one whit nearer matrimony."

If they could but listen to the talk of the Club smoking-room, they would at once see their mistake, and be taught that "a man is not the more likely to endeavor to secure as his own the charming creature with whom he has been waltzing, when he hears the free discussion of her charms which follows the triumphant evening." To be "discussed like a race-horse" does not really raise a woman's value in the market. And then out of the depths of a life-long experience this elderly Mentor proceeds to define the exact stage in an acquaintanceship at which that "private view," which he defines as "the privilege of the initiated—of the exclusives," may be prudently vouchsafed. It is to be reserved, it seems, as the last weapon with which to bring a man to a proposal. He, we are told, "who thinks that he knows most of the divinity, and that his knowledge is exclusive, is much nearer committing himself to the grand step in life than he who finds that his friends have been as highly favored as himself." As long, therefore, as a man's intentions are wholly uncertain, young ladies should endeavor "to inspire respectful homage, and to attract by coyness." It is only when they have good reason to believe that he is near "committing himself" that a too low dress can be worn with safety, and even then it must be so managed that he shall be the only male spectator. Except at this critical moment it cannot be too much impressed on them that "an open exhibition of personal charms is not the way to attract the best men," and that all they will get from it is "the mortification of having exposed themselves to no purpose."

We trust that we shall not be thought indifferent to public morality when we own ourselves utterly uninterested in the success or failure of this particular effort to mend the manners of the fashionable world. If women can only be kept modest by being shown that it pays matrimonially, we had just as soon they were immodest. Indelicacy of costume is chiefly objectionable in proportion as it implies a corresponding indelicacy of mind, and such a method of handling the subject as that we have been criticizing, labors under the fatal defect of addressing itself only to the external evil. Supposing a young lady to be prepared to dress indecently if she thinks that to do so will improve her matrimonial chances, in what way does society gain by convincing her that she calculates falsely? The way in which her gown is made will have no influence upon her character, for her propriety and her impropriety will be dictated by the same motive, and will be open to the same condemnation.

Indeed, a fashion such as that which seems to be now becoming common has a certain advantage of its own, in that it affords an index to a woman's estimate of herself. If her sole object in life is to "secure the eligibles of the day," we cannot see that it makes the least difference to anybody in what way she sets about it. The end is in itself objectionable, and it will communicate its own complexion to whatever means may be employed to attain it. A writer who aims at effecting a merely external reformation may shelter himself, it is true, under the respectable authority of Mrs. Hannah More, who somewhere says that a real knowledge of her own interests would make the most abandoned woman careful to shrond her beauties from the eye of man, in the assured conviction that modesty would prove the most potent means of attracting him. But there has always seemed to us an irresistible force in the criticism with which this argument was met, that in that case a really modest woman would be driven to leave off clothes altogether. If, therefore, our contemporary should find his labor thrown away, we shall not be distressed by the result.

After all, propriety of dress is only valuable because it is the offspring of propriety of mind, and if it is to be dictated instead by a careful calculation of chances, we can see no reason for making any effort to retain it. If a young lady chooses to organize a universal exhibition of herself for the gratification of "efflorescent Guardsmen," it is entirely her own affair. No one need look at her unless he or she likes it, and certainly no one need imitate her. The sacrifice will bring its own reward or its own punishment, and we may safely leave the officiating priestess to find out by experience which of the two results is the most likely to follow. If the moralist can make a woman dress modestly for modesty's sake, by all means let him try his hardest. But if he can only make her dress modestly for the sake of a good match, he may as well spare himself the trouble. She that is indecent, let her be indecent still.

A PIGEON BEATING THE TELEGRAPH.—A licensed victualler, near the Monument, in London, visited the Derby this year, and took with him a pigeon to send home the names of the first three horses in the race. As soon as the numbers of the winning horses were hoisted, he tied a slip of paper round the pigeon's neck, and started it off on its journey home, where his friends were waiting its arrival. About seven minutes after the news was known by the arrival of the pigeon, a neighboring licensed victualler received a *telegram from his friends* on the race-course to inform him of the result of the race. The news thus arrived more speedily by the pigeon than the telegraph by one-third of the time. This was no doubt on account of the senders of the messages on the course having to wait their turn, as the news was received at Tattersall's three or four minutes after the race. The pigeon performed the journey in fourteen minutes, which is, allowing for the direct path in which it travels, about a mile per minute.

A LIFE-SAVING BATHING APPARATUS.—A French engineer named Desen is exhibiting in London a bathing apparatus, which is also a life-preserver. It is of simple construction, resembling a child's cradle, the upper part having a cylindrical cork-float, canvased over, nearly surrounding the machine, which keeps the bather afloat with the greatest ease and safety. The body consists of a net, with light iron tubular pipes for supports; and the bottom or bed a piece of twilled tick, at the foot of which there is a screw copper rudder, which turns upon a swivel, with a pair of cork soles the shape of the foot. Against this the bather places his feet, and is thus enabled to guide or steer himself in any direction, while by the use of a handle attached to the left side of the apparatus below the cylinder, he is enabled to propel himself or recede. This invention can be used in open sea, as well as on a river or a lake.

A STEAM COACH FOR COMMON ROADS.—The French Minister of Public Works has awarded a gold medal to Albaret & Co., of Llancourt, for a steam coach to run on ordinary roads. This coach lately descended a hill from Laon to the railway terminus at the rate of five miles an hour, and afterwards ascended the same hill in eight minutes with a weight of five tons. The trial was repeated with so much success that it is now ascertained the engine can draw a weight of thirty-nine tons on an ordinary road, at the rate of from three to four miles an hour.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.—A determined double suicide, near Paris, has just been brought to light. A river keeper on the Marne, while passing along the banks near Joinville de Pont, observed the bodies of a male and female floating near the surface. Having brought them to land they were found to be bound together, the man's left arm to the woman's right, while the former had also about ten pound weight of stones in his pockets. They were each elegantly dressed, bore no marks of violence, and had apparently been in the water about a fortnight.

An Interesting Breach of Promise Case.

From the Goshen (Ind.) Democrat, June 8.

Miss Ann Piper some time since commenced suit against Samuel W. Havens for $10,000 damages, for breach of promise of marriage, in the Kosciusko County Circuit Court. A change of venue was taken to the Allen Circuit Court, and the case was determined last week by giving the plaintiff $1500. The facts appear to be as follows:—

The defendant, at the commencement of the Rebellion, was paying his addresses to the plaintiff, and a partial engagement of marriage was made, and during the three years he was in the army they corresponded. In the meantime his mother became insane, and was sent to the asylum at Indianapolis. On his being mustered out of service, his mother was brought home and considered incurable. At times she is so that she can go out and attend to domestic affairs; then she will be worse, and at such times will permit no woman to be around the house, and when her son, the defendant, employs a girl to assist her, she drives her off. He appears to be the only one who can manage or do anything with her. He told the plaintiff his situation, and agreed to marry her as soon as his mother died or recovered, that no woman could live with his mother in her present condition, and that he considered it his duty first to take care of his mother, and strive to pacify her as long as she lived, and this he could not do if he married.

The plaintiff is highly esteemed, and considered an excellent young lady; she is a sister to William G. Piper, Recorder elect of Kosciusko county. The defendant is a young man of excellent moral character, and is worth $10,000 or $12,000. He says he loved her, and would have married her as soon as his mother died or got better.

NATIONAL UNITARIAN CONVENTION.—The National Unitarian Convention will hold its first meeting in Syracuse early in the autumn. Various topics of great interest and practical importance have been suggested to the Council for consideration at that meeting. It will be recollected that Rev. Messrs. J. F. Clarke, S. J. May, and Robert Collyer were chosen a committee to correspond with other liberal religious bodies, and ascertain whether and how they can be brought into practical fellowship with the Unitarian denomination. The report of this committee will be looked forward to with particular interest.—*Christian Inquirer.*

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PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
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BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

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Of all kinds, and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
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FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS,
FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.
PIECES FROM $4·00 TO $100·00 EACH.
ROCKETS,
BENGOLAS,
CRACKERS, ETC.
ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.
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BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN
FLAGS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, BASE BALL CAPS, BASE BALL BELTS
AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.),
No. 418 ARCH Street
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS,
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FLAGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
AT
HORSTMAN'S
MILITARY DEPOT,
6 18mw16t
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS.

FIREWORKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street,
AND
No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.
Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 dlm

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
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500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
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[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

ICE COMPANIES.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!

BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates. Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot: No 241 QUEEN street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE WATCH
REPAIRING,
Attended to by the most skilful workmen, and every Watch warranted.
FRENCH CLOCKS called for, repaired, and returned. [5 26§
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros.' Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin Passage $15 00
Deck Passage 8 00
The Steamship
"TONAWANDA,"
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A.M.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
'ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS ..... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30
PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at the second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 21st instant.
Freights on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
6 18 2t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him or repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Docks,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 tf PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER
In Divorce. March Term, 1866. No. 60.
To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—
Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellant in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of First and Green streets, on THURSDAY July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.
JOSEPH M. PILE,
6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, HARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N SECOND Street

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 § Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh stree

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS' OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitro, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all Numbers and Brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet Wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street above Market.—S. C. LEWETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the actual adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Trusses, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical Appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 30 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McMENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon 3 22 1mrp

Oh! Let Me Be Your Boy Again.

[The following lines were suggested, on hearing of the sudden death of a young man of great worth and refinement, and beloved by all who knew him, who, on the night of his death, laid his head on his mother's lap and said:—"Let me be your boy again, mother; let me be your little boy again; kiss me, dear mother." Continuing this strain of pure emotional sentiment for a few minutes, he suddenly rose, threw back his head, and died on the instant.]

Roll back, ye years of youth's bright joys—
Roll back, proud manhood's riper years;
Roll back, e'en let my childish fears,
Come to me with these pleasant toys;
Which wiled my happy hours away,
When dawned my early childhood's day.

Steal o'er me once again, those dreams,
Of childhood's pure and holy love,
Which lighted from the realms above;
My path shown clear as limpid streams,
Which, sparkling in the noon-tide sun,
My life reflected—as they run.

Kiss me, my Mother dear, once more,
Oh! let me be your boy again—
Let me but hear that soft, sweet strain,
And soothe my spirit as of yore;
Now fold me in your loved embrace
From my sad soul each shadow chase.

Am I, dear Mother, loved by thee
As well, as when in childhood's time—
My love was purely, fondly thine—
I knelt in prayer beside thy knee?
And asked for mercy, grace, and light,
To guide my youthful steps aright.

He rose, and stretched his hands towards heaven
With upturned face:—he gasped for breath,
While on his brow the seal of death
Was fixed:—the vital cord was riven;
And his pure spirit rose above,
To th' Angel world of light and love.

Thus do we see, through all life's way,
That mystic cord, a MOTHER'S LOVE,
Unchanging as the powers above,
Which points the soul to endless day.
That holy love, which, felt from birth,
STILL lives, when earth returns to earth.

The New York Musicians' Strike—Mixed-Up Condition of Affairs.

From the New York Times of yesterday.

The "Musical Mutual Protective Union" does not seem to be a prosperous organization. Its best members are dropping from it with a steadiness which in the end will leave nothing but the scum. Recently the Union has endeavored to conciliate the theatrical managers. It requested that a committee might be appointed to agree upon terms for the coming season. In a commendable spirit of conciliation three representative managers met and consulted with three members of the M. M. P. U.

It was found impossible, however, to submit to the claim asserted by the Union, namely, that the latter should suggest the list from which the various theatres should select their artists. In other words, that none but members of the Union should be permitted to play. Mr. Wheatley, the President of the Managers' Association, represented this difficulty to the President of the M. M. P. U., and the following final letters were then exchanged. Mr. Wheatley's letter strikes us as being rather hefty:—

No. 84 LUDLOW STREET, NEW YORK, May 21.—W. Wheatley, Esq., President Managers' Association.—Dear SIR:—Yours of the 19th, signifying the determination of the Managers' Association, with regard to the Association of which I have the honor to be President, is at hand. I regret very deeply that our respective committees could not accomplish the object for which they met. And that they could not, in my opinion, is owing to the misconstruction your Association puts upon a certain article in our constitution. That article has existed since the formation of our society, and was never intended as a menace to any person or persons who employ musicians, but as an obligation upon ourselves to prevent the system of undermining which prevailed so extensively in our profession when the society first came into existence, a system which is carried out even now by a very numerous class, who, having a mechanical business during the day, find it a very profitable source of amusement to have a convenient place of resort during the evening, well satisfied to keep the orchestral seats warm at any price chance may bestow.

It is such as these who have brought our branch of art—esteemed by the ancients as the first—down to what it is, almost a reproach. We have had some such among us, and may have still, but they are not, and never have been, welcome members. Our Society is not for the protection of these, but for those whose whole life is devoted to the art I so humbly represent on this occasion.

Our members cannot earn a living out of philharmonic concerts, nor by six months' engagement at the opera, nor yet by a nine months' engagement in a theatre, at the rates now given. It is therefore necessary that we look out for such good-paying jobs as may chance to come along during the year, to enable us to see the end safely. It is for the latter kind of business that our article of agreement binds us not to play with non-members. For they are the rats who have gnawed almost the lives out of us by taking our business second-hand, and at lower rates than first charged by us.

I admit at the same time it covers the performers in theatres, not as a menace, however, but as a necessity, consequent upon the various interests we are brought to protect.

With this explanation, I trust your Association will better understand why we consider it absolutely necessary to retain the before-mentioned clause. What we have asked of the Managers is, that we agree upon a minimum price for the season that will be satisfactory to both parties, for which we will give a guarantee that our members, if engaged, shall fulfil their engagements to the end of the year. We do not, and have not attempted to exact a promise that you will engage our members in preference to all others, but leave it open to you to engage or not as you choose. Leaving other matters to take care of themselves, and still hoping that a better understanding may exist between our respective associations, I have the honor to subscribe myself, very truly, yours,

D. L. DOWNING,
President Musical Mutual Protective Union.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, June 7, 1866.—D. L. Downing, Esq., President Musical Mutual Protective Union.—Dear SIR:—I have received your favor of May 21. There can be no possible misconstruction of the article to which the Managers' Association objects, however exalted may have been the motives of your society in framing it. It distinctly *compels* every musician of your Union *not* to perform under any leader or with any artist who does not derive a privilege of employment from you, and would have the effect at this moment of obliging any manager who engaged the services of any of your body to part with his present leader and orchestra, an alternative which the Managers' Association respectfully declines.

It also respectfully declines to arbitrarily dictate the maximum or minimum amount which any artist is to receive for his services.

For the rest, without venturing to question the correctness of the very unflattering estimate which you, with such unequalled opportunities of judging, have expressed of the character of many members of the Musical Union, of which you are the President, and of the motives which influence them in the practice of their art—which, I may observe, more than justifies the unfavorable view which the public have taken of many of the recent proceedings of your Association—the managers cannot but feel, that had the fact occurred to your recollection that the leading members of your body, by forsaking, when employed in the orchestra, often for many nights in the week, the duties they had undertaken to discharge, and committing them to substitutes from the very class now so severely reprobated, encouraged, and sanctioned for their own advantage all those evils to which you attribute the deterioration of your profession, you would have spoken of brother artists with somewhat more forbearance and moderation.

In closing our correspondence, which, as a matter of justice to both parties, the Managers' Association deem it but proper to publish, permit me to renew on my part, and that of the Association of which I am President, the expression of good feeling, with which I remain yours, very truly,

W. WHEATLEY,
President Managers' Association.

Gossip of the War in Europe.

Dr. Nelaton, the physician who extracted the ball from Garibaldi's foot, has declared that he has great doubts of Garibaldi's fitness for going through a campaign, or indeed undergoing any great fatigue.

The sons of Don Juan de Bourbon have taken service in the Austrian army as captains of artillery, and several old Carlist emigrants have left Paris to enlist under Francis Joseph.

A letter from Gleiwitz (Prussia) relates this incident:—"The men of the landwehr were on the point of starting; the train was ready, but the wives of the soldiers opposed its departure, throwing themselves in their despair on the rails in front of the locomotive. Recourse to violence could not be had. What was to be done? The station master proposed to the women to accompany their husbands, but in separate carriages. The poor creatures consented; but when the train started, the carriages with the women did not move. The station master had had them detached. He took care to get away before the discovery was made."

The Austrian authorities at Cracow have received instructions from Vienna to prepare valuations of upwards of two hundred houses in the town, which it is proposed to pull down in case Cracow should be besieged by the enemy.

A Florence letter to the Chicago *Tribune* contains the following:—

"There are many moving incidents in the volunteering. Yesterday a wealthy citizen stood looking on at the departure of several hundred young men from the station at Milan. Just as the train whistle began to screech out its warning that the hour of departure had come, a familiar voice cried out from a third-class car, 'Good-by, papa.' He looked up, and there was his oldest son, in the full glory of the red blouse, going off to the war. The father was dashed for a second, but there was no time to lose. He rushed up to the car, kissed the boy, and handed him his purse, with only one reproof:—'Had you told me, Johnny, there would have been more money in the purse.'"

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2000 SOUTH STREET.
5 29 6mrp

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

OFFERS

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONED PATTERN

[5 21 1mrp

PINE LUMBER.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-9, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebler, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 159 Ezrett's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5 20

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS.
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation. 6 11 6

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with Great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter, a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

DR. HYLTON is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 753 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and during that time, suffer'd intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28 thths2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

NEEDLES,
CONCORD
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA.
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 619 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9 8

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Beaversdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 16 6m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

5 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY,

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.

Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Boiler Iron, etc.	No. 21. Zinc Paints.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored Paints, etc.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery
No. 4. Gum Packing, etc.	No 24. Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, etc.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	No. 26. White Pine
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, etc.
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 13. Brick, Sand, etc.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, etc.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, etc.
No. 15. Tubes.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 36. Patented Articles.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18. Copper.	
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, etc.	
No. 20. White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

6 19 tuat

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 23, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of three months, commencing July 1, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

For the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this post or district, or any other locality within this command, that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Timothy; Straw, to be Rye, best quality; all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per one hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities, and at such times, as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five thousand ($5000) dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, June 23, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present. By order of

Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and Assistant Q. M.
6 18 5t

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 18t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines
One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19 tuth6t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street and DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part as follows:—

120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD.

One and two horse Ambulances,	Stands,
Benches,	Tables,
Fireboards,	Table Tops,
Wheelbarrows,	Trucks,
Stove Boxes,	Bath Tubs,
Water Buckets,	Tongs, assorted,
Boards,	Valves, assorted,
Venetian Blinds,	Army and Express Wagons,
Brackets,	Sash Weights,
Crowbars,	Trestles,
Brushes, assorted,	Brooms, assorted,
Basins for stools,	Shoeing Boxes,
Chairs,	Iron Bars,
Closets,	Barrels,
Cylinders,	Wrenches, assorted;
Cauldrons,	Axes,
Canteens,	Horse Blankets,
Tin Cups,	Ice Boxes,
Chimney Crocks,	Metallic Life Boats,
Oil Cans,	Copper Bits,
Carboys,	Basins,
Chests,	Grain Sacks,
Cocks, assorted,	Boilers, assorted,
Soil Containers,	Riding Bridles,
One-horse Carts,	Hose Couplings,
Clamps, assorted,	Gas Burners,
Drawers,	Curry Combs,
Dressers,	Halter Chains,
Doors,	Wagon Covers,
Stovepipe,	Drums,
Dampers,	Water Casks,
Desks,	Iron Safe,
Stovepipe Elbows,	Hand Cuffs,
Felting,	Horse Cards,
Files, assorted,	Forks, assorted,
Grates,	Portable Forges,
Wagon and Ambulance Harness,	Furnaces,
Screw Drivers,	Guages, assorted,
Coal Hods,	Rope Halters,
Cases of Pigeon Holes,	Fire Hose,
Gum Hose,	Leather Hose,
Hoes, assorted;	Hatchets,
Hammers, assorted,	Lumber,
Scrap Iron,	Mallets,
Boiler Iron,	Measures,
Galvanized Iron,	Camp Kettles,
Wrought Iron,	Lanterns,
Door Knobs,	Lath,
Putty Knives,	Picks and Handles,
Ladders,	Pans, assorted,
Litters,	Gangway Plank,
Locks, assorted,	Punches, assorted,
Levers,	Pokers,
Coffee Mills,	Galvanized Pipe,
Pincers, assorted,	Steam Pipe,
Glue Pots,	Gas Pipe,
Stovepipe,	Pumps, assorted,
Paint Pots,	Lightning-rod Points,
Hose Reels,	Copying Press,
Stovepipe Rests,	Iron Plates,
Clothes Racks,	Lead Pipe,
Rasps, assorted,	Rope,
Rakes, assorted,	Office Stoves,
Wagon and Riding Saddles,	Iron Railing,
Heating Stoves,	Spoons, assorted,
Stools,	Grindstones,
Shelves,	Horse Shoes,
Scrapers,	Stocks and Dies,
Bed Rests,	Sockets,
Coal Screens,	Caulking Tools,
Cooking Stoves,	Tanks,
Sinks,	Dumb Waiters,
Supports,	Zinc,
Screws,	Knives and Forks,
Shovels, assorted;	Ochre,
Spades,	Gas Pendants,
Sledges,	Forges,
Shutters,	Plow and Bits,
	Gas Fixtures.

And a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars, as regards quantity, etc., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office.

Sale will be continued from day to day, until all the stores are sold.

Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1866.
AUCTION! AUCTION!

Will be sold, at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of SIXTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., June 21, 1866, the following Commissary Property, viz.:—

3 Office Stoves,	23 Gimblets,
20 feet Stove Pipe,	4 Whetstones,
2 Elbows,	2 Hammers,
2 Coal Scuttles,	1 Plane,
7 Pokers,	1 Bit,
7 Desks,	4 Screw Drivers,
2 Tables,	1 Brace,
22 Chairs,	1 Drawing Knife,
3 Safes (iron),	1 Box Scraper,
7 Platform Scales,	12 Shovels,
6 Counter Scales,	2 Head Raisers,
14 Commissary Chests,	5 Vises,
13 Spring Balances,	5 Punches,
41 Liquid Measures,	3 Drivers,
13 Dry Measures,	5 Bung Starters,
32 Faucets,	2 Bung Screws,
24 Funnels,	5 Adzes,
13 Molasses Gates,	455 pounds Nails,
26 Scoops,	2 pounds Rivets,
14 Cleavers,	2 Double Locks,
21 Hatchets,	2 Single Locks,
16 Meat Saws,	1 Cam Hook,
15 Meat Hooks,	2 Wheelbarrows,
55 Butcher Knives,	1 Skid,
13

SUMMER FASHIONS.

Ladies' Bonnets, Dresses, Cloaks, and Shawls—Styles for the Seaside.

The milliners have produced more novelties than usual in the styles of bonnets this season. There are ten distinct styles, each of which—from the saucer of rice straw or chip, that merely covers the crown of the head, to the fanchon, which is most worn—has something to recommend it. Bonnets are becoming gradually less, and no one need be surprised if, eventually, they are discarded, and ladies appear in the streets without them. Should Fashion decree this, it is probable large veils would be worn over the tastefully arranged hair, as they now are in Spain and some other countries of Europe.

It is not often that the "fickle goddess" leads into the realm of the beautiful without at the same time inventing some fashions that are grotesque or unbecoming. Yet it is a most singular fact, that whatever the absurdities of fashion may be, they are, if at first merely tolerated, finally accepted and admired. The extremes of Parisian style are not usually becoming, but when these styles are Americanized—or modified to suit our matter-of-fact people—they are really quite charming. It is worthy of mention that American ladies are making a very great improvement in street costumes; and the rich and modest colors so much worn in suits this season are a high commendation of their refined taste.

BONNETS.

The fashionable bonnet appears to have reached the smallest possible size, if it is to remain a bonnet, and in truth is now little more than a tuft of flowers and a puff of gossamer lace. But it is well calculated to display the quantity, quality, and beauty of the hair—which may seem to be of more consequence than the protection of the head from the sun, wind, or dust. White frosted chip, rice straw, and tulle bonnets are most used for summer wear, and when neatly trimmed are elegant.

In round hats there is a great variety of shapes. The sailor or tarpaulin hat is perhaps the greatest favorite with very young persons, while the Derby, the Chevalier, the Tripoli, etc., are also worn by them. The Watteau, fitting close to the head, and somewhat shading the face, is peculiarly adapted to country wear or for the sea-side.

SUMMER DRESSES.

Gored dresses are still the prevailing style, even in thin and rich material which needs stiff lining. Organdies are not as much worn as formerly; grenadine muslin and similar goods are preferred. There are some new designs by Madame Demorest of elegant dresses for the season and watering places.

A beautiful one is of white alpaca—and another of white grenadine—trimmed with blue velvet and pearl buckles. The skirt is cut goring, with a narrow ruffle or flounce in box-plaits on the bottom of the front and side breadths; a flounce six or more inches in width begins one-fourth of a yard from the waist, on the seam joining the front and side breadths, and slopes gradually to the next seam at half a yard from the waist. From this, sloping more acutely to the seam of the first back breadth, it falls over the end of the narrow flounce and extends around the bottom of the back breadth. The heading of this wide flounce is of blue velvet ribbon, with pearl buckles upon the seams. The bodice has a point in front, with a basque finish at the back. The ribbon is put across the front in form of a bertha, with a buckle and loop of ribbon where it turns to pass over the shoulder. The ribbon extends below the waist, and is fastened by a buckle. Coat-sleeve, with a ruffle set above the hand to form a cuff, and the trimming at the top of the sleeve is formed of ribbon with a loop and buckle in the centre.

A very pretty jacket is made in blue and trimmed with black velvet. It is cut square in the neck, and extends a finger's depth below the waist. This is cut open on the back, forming three lapels, and under these are fastened two tabs three-eighths of a yard long, and trimmed with velvet. There are coat sleeves, the velvet passing up the outside seam, and at the hand set on to represent a cuff; the skirt trimmed to match.

An elegant suit of grey alpaca is trimmed with blue velvet and blue buttons. The bodice is in a short point in front, with quite a deep basque at the back; the sleeves trimmed in imitation of a pointed cuff, and the gored skirt has a row of velvet around the bottom.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

The styles for children's dress are more becoming than formerly, and are better adapted for the preservation of health. High necks and long sleeves, and the high Polish boots, are preferred to low necks, short sleeves, and thin shoes.

White is the most fashionable for little girls, and circulars of white barege or grenadine, or tunics of thin white muslin, are now worn in place of the white lamb's wool or white alpine or tufted cloth worn earlier in the season.

ROBES.

There is now quite a variety of novelties in foulards for robes. The foulard Patti, with a border of musical notes; the foulard Oriental, with a double palm-leaf upon a rich colored or black or white ground work; and one, ornamented with wreaths of flowers, is called the Imperial. Then there are the foulard *glaneuse*, decorated with ears of wheat knotted together, and the foulard *pastel*, with small flowers on a pearl, or grey, or rose, or white ground.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

In the styles for summer cloaks there are many shapes and various modes of trimming. The burnous cloaks are very graceful and stylish. They are worn in black lace, black or white grenadine, and in cashmere for carriage wraps. Burnous made of Algerine cloth—a thin material—in narrow stripes of black and gold, and finished with an Arab hood and elegant tassels, are something unique.

Shawls are also of grenadine, mostly in black and white, and of cashmere. These are richly embroidered.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

American Machinery Abroad.

The London *Times* and the largest English newspapers are printed by Hoe's presses, American reapers and other agricultural implements take the lead in England, and our sewing machines may now be found in every well-ordered British household. The *Court Journal*, in a recent issue, describes a handsome sewing machine which has been made for an English lady of high rank. We quote the paragraph:—

"As the sewing machine has been advanced gradually from purely manufacturing uses to a house hold position, and thence to an adjunct of the duties of a refined home. Messrs. Grover & Baker, of No. 150 Regent street, have wisely catered for the supply in a more elegant form, and the machines they have now brought before the public present the appearance of cabinets, and are made in various woods. This firm has just completed a machine, designed and ornamented expressly for a lady of rank, which surpasses, for elegance, anything of the kind ever seen. The table and stand are of satin wood, inlaid with tulip wood, with carved border, and richly gilt. The machine itself is silver-plated, inlaid with pearl, and most delicately tinted. It has been pronounced, by all who have seen it, as perfection."

There is quite a controversy going on in another English periodical, the *Queen*, with regard to the qualities and advantages of the different American sewing machines. A correspondent of the last-mentioned paper writes:—

"I am happy to inform 'Perplexity' that I have been using one of Grover & Baker's machines for the last six months. I cannot speak too highly of the beauty of the work, nor of the perfect ease with which it is used (not so hard as the pedals of the harp); a child of five years can work it. If 'Perplexity' will inclose her card to the editress of the *Queen*, I will have much pleasure in letting her try my machine.

(*Home Journal.*) "GERALDINE."

—The Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston arrived at Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday. It is rumored that he has accepted the Presidency of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—It is almost always a failure for an author to take up the idea of another and attempt to make anything of it. *The Ticket-of-Leave Man's Wife*, as a play, is weak and uninteresting. Most of the same incidents have been repeated, including the catastrophe; but all are clumsily put together. The dialogue is commonplace and without point. It is evidently one of those pieces written for one of the *ultima thule* London theatres, Victoria, Surrey, or whatever they may be called, where the whole audience, if not "gallery" in denomination is gallery in taste. Quantities of such pieces come from London by every steamer, and though we may have no American dramatist amongst us, we certainly have no taste among our people to appreciate the productions of such a dramatist as the author of the *Ticket-of-Leave Man's Wife*.

In this emergency the only hope lay in the actors. Miss Hendeson made the most of "Sam Willoughby," who has nothing to do but talk very ju diously, introducing a medley, which received the honor of an encore. Miss Price again found her inspiration in "May Edwards," playing with much feeling. Her terror in the first act was well depicted. She is the very impersonation of "May" herself. Mr. James did not attempt to give either character or dialect to "Bob," out made of him a discreet walking gentleman. Mr Rivers made a favorable impression on the audience, though "Jim Dalton" is not a part where there is much scope for judging the merits of an artist. Mr. Marlowe made a good sketch of "Hawkshaw," that is, he gave it some character, but it is a part not suited to him. Mr Wallis deserves credit for his "Melter Moss." It had distinct characteristics, and was different from Mr. Wallis' usual impersonations. Mrs. Thayer was capital as "Mrs. Willoughby." She is the best "Mrs. Willoughby" we have ever had. The play is repeated to-night.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow afternoon Mr. E. L. Tilton will be the recipient of a benefit at this temple of amusement, when Mr. Frank Drew will give his inim table imitations of our celebrated actors. The performance will conclude with the sterling comedy of *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*. A brilliant assemblage may be anticipated.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—For the very last time, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear as "Hamlet" Before it vanishes, this fine intellectual and poetic vision should be impressed on our memories.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—*The Slave Queen*, under the auspices of Madame Ponisi, proved a great success. Mad'lle Galletti is always a success. The audiences are excellent and select.

—Charles Dickens read his Christmas Carol on Tuesday evening, 5th, at St. James' Hall, and, inevitably, to a large audience. With the exception that his voice is hardly so powerful and resonant as it was, he reads with as much taste, pathos, and dramatic vigor as ever. He has made an engagement with the Messrs. Chappell for thirty readings, the majority to be devoted to the provinces. Apropos, the Midland Railway devotes a saloon carriage to him and his suite free of expense, that he may be enabled to travel with more comfort and convenence—a very handsome action.

—The Germans of Cincinnati have called a meeting to express regret at Blind's failure to assassinate Bismark. Their motto would have been, "Go it Blind!"

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LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

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Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

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FREEMAN & CO.

REED'S NEW BLOCK,

Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $2 50
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $2 50
Mackinaw Hats,	87 to $2 00
Derby Hats,	87 to $2 00
May Queen Hats,	$1 00 to $2 50
Gipsy Hat,	$1 00 to $2 00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1 00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 1mrp

FREEMAN & CO.,
EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,

For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,
Second door above Arch, next to the corner.
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MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [9 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
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HOWELL & BOURKE,

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PAPER HANGINGS

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WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

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FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

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RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA,

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A CURE WARRANTED.

USED INWARDLY.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

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One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2 00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

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Who have tested Dr. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Prepared only at No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut. [6 16 9t

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CLOSING-OUT SALE FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
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THIS EVENING, JUNE 19,
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THIS EVENING JUNE 19,
AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT ST.
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LAST SALE OF THE SEASON,
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FROM THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY, N. Y.
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CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 2?t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
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LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.
On Wednesday
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For Fine
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Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
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Come and convince yourselves. 15 31 3m

$25 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
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TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

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FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

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3 cases American Prints, fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
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Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslin, 87½ cents a yard.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.

WHITE GOODS. *WHITE GOODS.*

Shirred Muslins, White Piques, Figured and Dotted Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks, Striped and Plaid Muslins.

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Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
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From $1 25 up to $3 50 a yard.
Black All-wool Delaines.
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A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Silk Sun Umbrellas, Black Mohair Mitts, Silk and Linen Fans, Edgings, Insertings and Flouncing, Dimity Bands, etc. etc.

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Eighty-Five Cents Per Yard.

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NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
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CORN COLORED LINENS.
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LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
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PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZES.
Blues, Buffs, and Pinks reduced to 50 cents.
1 case French Shirting Chintzes, reduced to 37½ cents.
Choice styles French Percales at reduced prices.
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GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.
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